THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 74 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....5 Cts.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cts.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

Grant—Lee—Richmond.

The Lieutenant General, we are persuaded from the accounts that reach us, is playing a game not so much for the capture of Richmond at once, as the destruction of all the military power that resides in LEE's army. Hence we see him apparently intent on lapping round below Petersburg, to clutch securely the South Side Railroad, running from Petersburg to Lynchburg. This he seems to have done, whereby LEE is left but the single outlet from the rebel capital—the Richmond and Danville road. This remaining outlet, so far from being secure, is at once placed in jeopardy by the footing gained by MEADE on the South Side. To wrest it from LEE is, without doubt, what is contemplated by the next coil of GRANT'S Anaconda. This done LEE will be cooped up in Richmond, assailed from two sides—soon to be from all sides.

This, we conclude, is the plan of the Lieutenant General. Thus far it has been marked with the certainty of fate. GRANT seems to stand an aggravating menace on the outskirts of Richmond with a two-fold object—rather, prepared to choose between two courses;—either to spring upon the city in the event MEADE, southand west of Petersburg, does not succeed in extending the Anaconda's coil to the Danville Road, or in case he does, to co-operate in the close siege that will then commence. It probably does not comport with his entire plan to grasp Richmond before MEADE has decided the question to be solved on the south and west of Petersburg.

Concerning LEE—will he suffer himself to be cooped up in Richmond? Can he repel MEADE or GRANT, and thus frustrate the plan? Or will he withdraw, by the Danville Road, while yet he can? Although to go must be quite as difficult as to remain, we nevertheless are prepared to hear that he has chosen the former alternative.

Of course there would be a pursuit. But of this, when it becomes a fixed fact.

Sheridan.

EARLY's shattered forces, handled now by LONGSTREET, appear to be attempting to get out of the Shenandoah Valley through the Gap leading to Charlottsville. This they seem to be able to defend for the moment, where Gen. SHERIDAN is halted,—a brief respite that will enable him to gather his forces, bring up his trains and prepare to move on. Whichever route the rebels take will he follow. With them the only question is, how to escape. It is evident that it will be as difficult for LEE to reinforce LONGSTREET, as it will be in LONGSTREET to reach LEE. There is a lion in the path of both—the man of exhaustless resources—and unyielding will—General GRANT.

There is nooccasion for haste. The problem is going to be solved. Time itself will do it.

Provost Marshal Foster.

We have seen a copy of the report of Major L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate, who, by order of the War Department, lately investigated the grounds of complaints made against this officer, (brought to the notice of the Department by an article in the COMMERCIAL.) The conclusion reached in every instance is honorable to Captain FOSTER and the Board of Enrollment. In concluding his report Major TURNER says:

"I respectfully ask that it be noted that there was not the slightest imputation against the official fidelity and integrity of the Board or any member thereof. I sought particularly for any charge of dishonesty, and no one intimated anything of the kind,—the complaints being that the Board observed and enforced too rigidly and exactingly the rules and regulations for their government. I examined the manner of transacting the business by the Board, and report that a full and perfect record is kept of every case. The office is a model one, and I am gratified to say that although I diligently sought for complaints and delinquencies, the result of my investigation is commendation. The members of the Board, Messrs. FOSTER, SIMPSON and CAMPBELL, are faithful, capable and honest public servants."

Late News Items.

On Saturday night, the ship-bread bakery of Charles T. Goodwin, in Water street, New York, was destroyed by fire. The loss, together with the damage done to adjoining stores, amounts to about $250,000.

The candidates for nomination for Congress in the Second District of Brooklyn, N. Y., are A. M. Bliss, Samuel T. Maddox and Henry A. Kent. If the Union men of that District could unite upon Mr. Bliss and elect him, another competent, gentlemanly man would be added to our phalanx. As to Maddox, he is decidedly beneath the standard which Union men should ask to represent them in Congress. In the Third District, Mr. H. C. Murphy has failed to receive the nomination, his competitor, James Humphrey, having beat him in the race. The fact is, Mr. Whitehead has more influence in the New York Chamber of Commerce than he can command in Brooklyn, where he resides.

Ben Wood of the Daily *News* in New York, proposes not to run for Congress this time. Fernando Wood is said to have struck some sort of a bargain with a party of gamblers with a view to securing a renomination in his District.

The Democracy in New York are terribly divided at present. We read of the "Woods Mozart No. 2", "McKeonites," "New Mozart", "Tammany" and the "German Democrats." The *Herald* intimates that if Jeff Davis was not to buy just now looking after Grant and Sherman, he might possibly go on to New York and celebrate a marriage ceremony. Like the Happy Family of our humped animals in the same cage, the prospect of good feeding will probably unite them.

The New York *Herald* advertises for a committee of sensible men to take care of C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of that city, applications to be addressed to General McClellan, Tammany Hall.

The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions commences at Worcester, Mass., to-day.

Acting Rear Admiral T. Bailey, commanding the East Gulf squadron, has been relieved and assigned to the command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and Commodore Cornelius K. Stribling, late commanding the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has been detached and will hoist his flag as acting Rear Admiral at Key West, in command of the squadron. No better selection could have been made.

An illustrated Sunday magazine has been started in London, edited by Mr. Guthrie.

Two sisters, in Chelsea, near London, were found dead in their room. A brother and another sister lived in the same room with the bodies until the stench became unendurable to the neighbors. On examination it appeared that the deceased had refused food until they died from exhaustion.

Major General Hooker reached Columbus on Sunday, and took rooms at the Neil House.

General Heintzelman is ordered to report at Wheeling, Virginia.

Captain Chapman, United States Quartermaster at St. Louis, has issued proposals for bids for 300 000 bushels of oats, to be delivered at Cairo, Illinois, at the rate of 50,000 bushels per week—bids to be opened on Thursday next, the 6th inst.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now reopened, and no less than 1,400 car loads of merchandize are being rapidly forwarded to the proper destination.

The lowness of the water in the rivers and ponds, which is so generally impeding manufacturing operations by water power, is at present diminishing the daily product of the army one-half. More than one thousand muskets were assembled daily before the fire and the drought; but now the number is only between five hundred and six hundred. The water shops are able to run up to only half their former capacity, and the other departments have to conform in order to preserve the equilibrium of parts. As a consequence, many of the workmen are thrown partially or wholly out of employment.—*Springfield Republican.*

THERE is a simple method of extinguishing the fire in a chimney, which may be used by any one on the instant. It is this: Take a large handful of salt, throw it on the fire in the stove, and close the stove as closely as possible. It will surely extinguish the flames at once.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1864. NO. 20.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Public Debt $1,957,973,716 45.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

REVENUE DECISION ON SAILS.

The Exchange of Naval Prisoners.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1864.

The public debt is now nineteen hundred and fifty-four million nine hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-five cents, being an increase of about seventy-seven and a half million since the end of August, and about one hundred and twenty-eight and a half million since the end of July. In the month of September about two and a half million of 10-40 bonds were taken, and about forty-six million of old seven three-tenths exchanged for bonds of 1881. The amount of these old 7 3-10 notes yet outstanding is twenty-five million four hundred thousand dollars, on which coin interest ceased on the first of October.

During the month, the thirty days' temporary loan was decreased about five millions, and certificates of indebtedness increased about twenty-seven millions, and compound interest notes increased about fifty-six and a half million. The fractional currency was increased only one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The amount in Treasury now is twenty-four and one-third millions, against seventeen millions at the end of August.

The amount of unpaid requisitions, is but thirty-four and a half millions, against seventy-nine millions a month ago. These statements show a condition of the Treasury alike unexpected and gratifying. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided that sails are taxable as manufactures at five per cent. ad valorem, except when made from material which has paid duty, when they are taxable only on increased value, when sails are repaired so as to increase the revenue ten per cent., they will pay three per cent. on such increased value.

The question which stands in the way of exchange of military prisoners has not been raised in naval exchange. The cartel simply provides for the exchange of all naval prisoners, and nothing is said about the race or color of prisoners. The expectation of the Navy Department is that negro seamen in the hands of rebels will be exchanged with other seamen. The rebels are, however, pursuing the same course relative to escaped slaves captured on boats as when captured on land. They are turned over to a designated officer, advertised and given up to former owners on proof.

A late number of the Charleston *Mercury* contains an advertisement of six negroes taken on the steamer Columbia, who are supposed to be runaways.

The naval commission for the examination of sites for the Western Navy Yard, will proceed to business next week probably.

By Western Associated Press.

A statement issued from the Treasury Department this evening exhibiting the condition of the public debt shows a considerable increase within the past month, mainly due to the fact that the Secretry of the Treasury has thought right and just—that the military arrears due the military service, army and navy, should be paid up to the beginning of the month. Some of these pay ments have been long delayed, and involved an expenditure of seventy-five millions, which are being provided for and included in this statement. Further ones will consequently show a comparatively small increase of debt. The indebtedness on the 30th of September is: Debt bearing interest, $902,083,041 80; interest, $54,068,145 70; debt bearing interest in lawful money, $566,585,884 66; interest, $28,180,197 42; debt on which interest has ceased, $356,970 09; debt bearing no interest, $467,944,937 71; making the amount outstanding $1,955,973,746 46, and interest both in coin and currency, $81,778,643 12.

The above statement as contrasted with that exhibiting the public debt on August 30th shows an increase of principal to the amount of seventy-seven and a half millions, and of interest, $4,301,831. The unpaid requisitions August 30th were nearly $79,000,000, and the amount in the treasury $17,190,000. The unpaid requisitions September 30 were $34,641,000, and the amount in the treasury $24,000,000. The amount outstanding of the July 17th and August 5th, 1861, six per cent. bonds, exchanged for seven thirties, is $114,597,000, and the amount of the last month of $46,137,000. The July 17th, 1861, seven-thirty three year notes have been decreased from $71,699,000 by $25,410,900, and the Six per cent. bonds of March 31, 1863, increased from $43,258,000 to $73,922,000. Since the 30th of August last, to March 1st, 1864, six per cent. certificates of indebtedness have been increased from $258,457,000 to nearly $280,000,000.

The statement also shows that the whole issue of $150,000,000 of two years notes with five per cent. interest, under the act of March 3d, 1863, the amount less withdrawn and destroyed or ready to be destroyed is $85,157,790, leaving $65,862,250 in circulation. The fractional currency has been increased $167,000.

From Philadelphia.

IMMENSE UNION MEETING.

Speeches by Daniel Dougherty, Esq., and Judge Shannon.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.

The National Union League Hall was again crowded this evening with intelligent ladies and gentlemen on the occasion of an address, occupying nearly two hours, by Daniel Dougherty, Esq. The meeting was exceedingly enthusiastic.

Thousands who were unable to gain admittance organized in front of the Union League Hall, and Judge Shannon, of Pittsburgh, delivered a patriotic address, which awakened many an enthusiastic shout.

The Union League is gaining votes very fast for Lincoln, Johnson, the Union and Liberty. They have entered the contest with commendable spirit, and with most cheering prospects of great success.

Late Foreign News.

Trial Trip of a Blockade Runner.

POSSIBLE INVASION OF CANADA

Great Britain "A Broken Reed."

LONDON TIMES ON GRANT'S PLAN OF FIGHTING.

Maximillian in Want of Reinforcements.

He Desires to Retain the French.

NEW YORK, October 3.

The Glasgow *Mail* of the 12th says the new blockade runner, Colonel Lamb, made 19 miles an hour on her trial trip.

The London *Times*, commenting on the cessation of American hostilities and the possibility of an invasion of Canada, says:—"Canada leans on a broken reed if she supposes that in case of invasion from America any considerable portion of the burden of her defence can be borne by this country. Let her reflect on the forces with which for a succession of years American Generals have been carrying on a civil war. All and more than all that England can spare would not suffice for the wear and tear, we do not say of a campaign, but of a single great battle conducted on Gen. Grant's principles." The editorial closes by advising a confederation of all the British provinces and complete military organization.

Havana dates of the 24th give Canary Island news to the 31st of August. The papers state that the fearful famine at the Cape De Verde Islands still continues. On the island of Santiago, which a year ago contained 55,000 inhabitants, 7,000 have died of starvation from January 1st to May. The Portugese government have given $75,000 to aid the sufferers.

A Spanish frigate of 50 guns has been ordered to join the Pacific fleet, making 215 guns in those waters.

The European agents of the new Emperor of Mexico have met with indifferent success in their efforts to enlist men for the service. The Emperor has been forced to appeal to Napoleon in favor of new measures. Maximilian proposes that the French soldiers belonging to the expedition corps, now in Mexico, whose term of service is about expiring, be advised to enter the armies of the Mexican Imperial Government. By following this course France would be rid of the expense of transportation, and would retain a greater influence over the new monarch of Mexico. These considerations, it is asserted in Paris, will more than likely cause the Emperor Napoleon to adopt Maximilian's suggestions.

The London *Times* says the death of Captain Speke, the celebrated African traveler, was caused by the accidental discharge of a gun on a hunting excursion.

The English papers are filled with accounts of the arrival of Muller, the railway murderer. His accomplice has been arrested and made a full confession.

RICHMOND.

Gen. Grant's Advance.

Heavy Rebel Repulse on Saturday.

Our Army Strongly Entrenched.

General Engagement Inevitable.

THE BRILLIANT REPULSE OF FRIDAY.

Gen. Lee Personally in Command.

1,000 Rebels Killed and Wounded.

DAVIS AND CABINET REPORTED FLED.

GEN. LEE MILITARY DICTATOR.

The Life and Death Struggle.

BUT ONE PAPER IN RICHMOND.

THE END DRAWS NEAR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 2.—The enemy attacked Ayers' division yesterday morning and were repulsed with heavy loss. This was the only fighting yesterday on the left, except an attack by Wade Hampton's cavalry on Gregg's cavalry on the Vaughan road, where they were driven back with considerable loss.

Our army is strongly entrenched. A battle may occur any moment. The enemy claim to have taken a number of prisoners from the Ninth corps. Richmond papers boast of a victory over Sheridan, and say he was retreating.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 2.

The mail boat Webster, from City Point, has arrived here. The rumor that Petersburg has been evacuated is incorrect. Heavy firing has been heard all this morning from the north side of the James, but nothing important has been received as to results. Rebel fugitives of all classes are pouring into Bermuda Hundred in every conceivable manner. Some are coming down the river on rafts in their eagerness to escape from the perils of the Confederacy. Rebel officers, now prisoners in our hands, say they think Richmond can't much longer withstand the siege now in progress. All here are hopeful of success. Our soldiers are in high spirits, expecting soon to achieve the greatest results.

NEW YORK, October 3.

The *World's* special says: Our lines now extend from Chapin's Bluff to Deep Bottom Creek, a distance of from five to six miles from Richmond, and from the bluff we command the city's lower pontoon bridge across the James. The regiments most lately engaged were the 118th New York, 99th Maine, 51st New York, 78th and 85th Connecticut, 67th and 141st New York and 10th Pennsylvania cavalry division. Our entire loss is estimated at 700.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says Mosely has sent word to his command that he will be unable to join them owing to his wound. Maj. White takes his place.

The *Herald's* 10th Corps correspondent says: Rebel prisoners say that Longstreet has not yet left Richmond. The *Whig* was the only Richmond paper published on the 30th, owing to the general impressment of all arms-bearing people. Lee is acting entirely independently of all instructions. He is, in fact, military dictator of rebeldom. As his retreat in the direction of Weldon is cut off, it is thought he will concentrate his forces in Richmond and fight the life and death struggle.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—*7 Gen. Lee.* A dispatch from General Sheridan, dated Harrisonburg, October 1—9:30 p. m., has been received by this Department. It states: "I have been to Staunton and Waynesboro with the cavalry, destroyed the iron bridge on Middle river at Waynesboro, throwing it into the river; also, the bridge over Christian Creek and five railroad trains at Waynesboro. Details of future operations are omitted."

The following dispatch is the latest received from General Grant:

CITY POINT, October 2d, 8:30 P. M.

MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK:—General Butler is on the right of the James river, and General Meade on the left of Petersburg. We occupy the same positions as yesterday. There has been but very little fighting to-day. A few prisoners were captured yesterday evening. General Butler sent two brigades of infantry and a small cavalry force to within a few hundred yards of the inner lines of works east of Richmond, meeting with no opposition.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

No dispatches have been received for three days from Gen. Sherman, but vigorous measures, we know it is pushing. The wounded have been taken by him to protect his communications from rebel raiding parties under Wheeler and Forrest.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON.

The following is a special account of the fighting on the north of the James: On Friday three divisions of the 10th corps moved on the enemy to retake the works captured from them by us on Thursday. General Lee in person was in command, but the rebels were each time driven back with considerable loss. Finally they were discovered about two o'clock in the afternoon massing in a woods directly opposite the point they wished to attack. At half-past 3 an hour they charged with a wild yell in three heavy columns of attack. The rains at the same time opened upon our position and our line was enfiladed by the fire from the rebel battery on the river.

The men, however, stood steady to their posts, and received the rebels with a cool and well-directed and unerring a fire, that they broke in confusion and retired to the woods twice. Twice again they were rallied by their officers, and turned to the charge, but only with the same result, until finally, broken and dispirited, they fell back in irremediable confusion, leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded. The prisoners represent that a thousand at least were killed and wounded. Over 300 prisoners were taken by us, including Brigadier General Gracey, Colonel of the 8th North Carolina regiment. Among those captured are several field officers and Captain Maguire, Inspector General of Gen. Clingman's staff. Three regimental flags were taken, all by Stannard's division. Two of them were captured by the 13th Connecticut and 16th Pennsylvania. The fight has been pronounced one of the most desperate and brilliant of the war, and by his skillful management of his troops, General Weitzel has added one more leaf to the laurels won in Louisiana.

The Missouri Invasion.

PRICE MOVING ON ROLLA.

Rebels Advance in Three Columns.

One Column of Indian Half-Breeds.

Fortifications of St. Louis Manned.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.

Latest reliable accounts state that Price is moving on Rolla in three columns, the right under Shelby and Marmaduke, centre under Shelby and the left under Cooper. The latter is mainly composed of half breed Indians.

About five hundred rebels entered Union, the county seat of Franklin, on Saturday and captured about one hundred county militia. Washington had a garrison of 600 men under Col. Gale, who evacuated the place on the approach of the rebels and took his men and stored across the Mississippi River.

Information from Jefferson City to last night reports all safe. The depot at Jacksonville, on the South Missouri Railroad, was burned by guerrillas this morning. Nothing has yet been heard from Gen. Ewing. All the fortifications around St. Louis were manned to-day as a precautionary measure.

Tobacco dull. Flour heavy at $9 50 for superfine; $10 for single extra; $10 20@10 50 for double extra. Wheat 2@10c. lower at $1 90@2 05 for prime, $1 97@2 05 for choice. Corn 3@5c. lower at $1 50@1 58. Oats declined 2@3c., with sales ranging at 85@90c. Adjourned sale of Government Cotton. Sales of 90 bales at 77c.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MATTERS.

THE WEEKLY CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 3.

The Government loan advertised to-day is rendered necessary by the heavy payments to the army, the large accumulation of unpaid requisitions, and the determination of Secretary Fessenden not to increase the currency by unlimited issues of six per cent compound interest notes. The new bonds will be five-twenties. It is expected that they will bring higher rates than preceding loans. These bonds are in increasing request in Europe as well as this country.

Gold opened at 192¾, after settling down to 188½, and closed at 190¾. Loan market easy, but not very active at 7 per cent. Opinions differ as to the probable effect of payments on account of the Government loan. The prevailing opinion seems to be that in consequence of the judicious arrangements made less stringency will attend this loan than any of those which have preceded it. Commercial paper extremely little is doing. Good names sold today at 10@15. The bank statement shows an increase in deposits of nearly one and a fourth millions and in loans an increase of less than half a million.

Stocks moved feverish and unsettled. Governments rather lower. Pacific mails sold down to 106, and Coupon 5-20's 105, closing at 106⅞; certificates are better, closing at 99⅝@99⅞. Railroad shares declined to-day on account of rumors of the capture of Petersburg. Reports the board market opened heavy and closed strong, gold quoted at 192¾, Erie 90, Reading 121½, Illinois Central 113, Rock Island 89.

The cattle market this morning opened with a supply of 3,900 head of cattle, running quite even. Buyers were slow in coming forward, as most butchers were well supplied from last week. The market had a sluggish appearance.

THE LATEST.

1 O'CLOCK, A. M.

ON TO RICHMOND.

DETAILS OF THE ADVANCE.

Gen. Meade's Successful Move.

Our Armies Still Hold the New Position.

Richmond's Remaining Defences.

We Command the Enemy's Lower Pontoon on the James.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 3.

Your correspondent with Gen. Meade's army forwards the following brief, but clear resume of operations, south of Petersburg, last week:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Saturday, p. m., Oct. 1st, 1864.

The operations of the last three days have added new glory to the armies aiming at the capture of Richmond and the overthrow of Lee. Our advices are that Butler's forces, north of the James river, have gained very material advantages in position, guns, and prisoners; and we have been electrified by a report that his cavalry has been sent to the gates of the rebel capital. We know the main fight has been there, yet we take some credit to ourselves for what has been done south of Petersburg.

Our line on the Weldon road has been semi-circular, with its right resting East of the road and some four miles south of Petersburg, its left on the road, and some four miles further south, and our centre about two miles west of the road. The extreme left and centre were occupied by the 5th corps under Warren, while the right was held by one division of the 9th corps, its other two divisions being in the rear of Petersburg and Dinwiddie Court House. Brisk skirmishing was kept up all day, and some splendid fights on a small scale were had.

The results of the days' work were the capture of about eighty prisoners and bringing off of about as many more refugees and contrabands. The position of the enemy was discovered and thoroughly reconnoitered, and at night our forces fell back about a mile and camped on Friday. The cavalry again advanced and at nine o'clock formed a junction on its right with the extreme left of the Fifth Corps and acted as flank guard for that Corps during the day.

Friday's work was mainly done by the Fifth Corps, and by Griffin's Division thereof. The movement was a variation of Gen. Grant's left flank favorite, this being a swinging round of the left flank. The line on the extreme left was moved up some distance at an early hour in the morning without finding any enemy or encountering any serious opposition, from the fact that it moved very nearly over the ground gone over on Thursday by the cavalry force.

The enemy was found about ten o'clock, but a gallant charge by a portion of Griffin's Division soon drove him from his works, where he left two guns with about one hundred prisoners. Half an hour's halt put our line in trim again, and the extreme left was still further swung around, so that its line of march was almost north-westwardly. A second line of works was carried about noon much easier than the first and with less substantial gain. Another halt, another reorganization of line, and the march was pursued a mile further, skirmishing going on continually.

A strong position was found about 4 o'clock, which Potter's division, of the 9th corps, was advanced to carry, this division having heretofore been left to watch our rear. It gallantly moved forward, and began to discover that the safety of the South Side road was being endangered by their retrograde movement, and they now made a determined stand and some sharp fighting ensued. The division of Potter charged upon and carried the works, but the rebels rallied, and in turn charged upon Potter whose force was thrown into some confusion.

The two divisions of the Fifth Corps present were thrown forward to its support, and the enemy was driven pell-mell, and we held the work. With the exclusive operations on our part ceased for the day.

To-day (Saturday) there has been no fighting of much account. The enemy has been continuously feeling our lines, for which he has received considerable punishment. Our forces have already thrown up works and clearly don't mean to go back again. Our right is advanced over a mile from its position of Thursday on the Weldon railroad; our centre over two and a half miles, and our extreme left about four and a half miles. The line now faces a little North of Northwest, and the centre is about four miles from Petersburg.

There is nothing new from Butler's forces. It is unders tood they hold the position gained on Thursda y, despite the rebel effort of Friday to drive them away.

By Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

The *World's* special says:—The aggregate loss in the 10th and 18th Corps is between 1,000 and 1,200, and in the 18th between 800 and 1,000, in killed, wounded and missing. Of this number about 200 were captured, 300 wounded, 600 killed and the remainder not accounted for. The rebel works taken from the enemy are those on their extreme front. Behind these they have two very strong lines, defended by double rows of abatis and mounted with heavy guns, the capture of which, if attempted, will require a long and arduous siege, and be attended, no doubt, with an immense sacrifice of life.

Among the rebel gunboats which aided in the efforts to repulse our troops was the rebel ram Virginia, just completed. She is armed with four 11 inch Columbiads. Is represented as being very strongly built, and completely cased in iron and steel armor, constituting a truly formidable craft.

The *Times'* special from the Army of the Potomac says: The movement of the Armies of the Potomac, James and Shenandoah, is designed to be operative. Our line now extends from Chapins Bluff to White Oak Swamp, a distance of from five to six miles from Richmond, and from the Bluff we command the enemy's lower pontoon bridge across the James.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: The Orange and Alexandria Railroad was opened to the Rappahannock Station to-day, and communications will be established with Sheridan in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The mail boat to-day from City Point brought to Washington General Standard, commanding 1st division of the 18th corps, who lost his right arm in the recent engagement. Also died of his wounds, recorded among them Capt. Kemp and Lieut. Hubbell.

FROM MOBILE.

Prospects of the City's Capture.

Our Fleet Within Shelling Distance.

Nine Blockade Runners Shut Up.

Land Forces Returned to New Orleans.

NEW YORK, October 3.

Mobile advices to the 22d says that while the Northern press has been predicting the speedy occupation of Mobile, Farragut has been scattering his fleet to the four winds. The Brooklyn has gone North several times, been sent to the Galveston blockade, and others are now in pursuit of the Tallahasee. At Dog River Bar there are only the Winnebago, Chickasaw, and a few light craft gunboats. We have sufficient vessels to keep up continual counter irritation, and the draft off forces that otherwise might be sent against Sherman. We are within shelling distance of the city. While I am writing they are preparing to open on the rebel gunboats. We are so near that we can read the names of the steamers crowded around the wharves, and see nine blockade runners of English build still hoping to evade our vigilance and escape to sea. It is not probable the fleet here will do anything more than remove obstructions. The land forces have been sent back to New Orleans, and are now engaged on another expedition. Blockade runners on the Texas coast are very brisk. Now that Mobile is shut up, the fleet there has been increased.

Movements of General Forrest.

NALHVILLE, Oct. 3.

The trains are down to-day south of Murfreesboro, on the Chattanooga Railroad, and south of Franklin, on the Tennessee & Alabama Railroad. Forrest, with 3,000 men, was at Spring Hill yesterday afternoon. It is reported that he designs attempting the capture of Columbia. The probabilities are that there has been fighting there to-day. The train from Chattanooga reached here to-day without interruption.

Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, October 3.

The prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day were:—Copper Falls, 22; Huron, 22; Franklin, 40; Hancock, 10; Huron, 20; Isle Royal, 15; Minnesota, 20; North Western, no bid; Pewable, 50; Rockland, 9½.

Interesting Intelligence.

Subscriptions to National Loan.

Taking the Soldier Vote for President

Exhuming and Stripping dead Soldiers.

GEN. ROSECRANS IN TROUBLE.

The Newbern Epidemic Still Raging.

HALIFAX, Oct. 3.—The Federal war steamer Florida anchored below on Sunday. A boat with dispatches, &c., was sent to the city. The officers and crew were hospitably entertained by the officers and crew of H. M. steamer Jison.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, reported at the Treasury department to-day, amount to $1,086,700 for the last two days, $1,880,000. The contract for supplying with stationery and blank books, the House of Representatives, has been awarded to Phillips & Solomons.

It is understood that orders will soon be issued under proper authority for taking the soldiers' votes for President and Vice President in the armies. The details have not yet transpired, but it is believed that persons will be empowered to receive votes in the various divisions in absence of speech making, and other open electioneering.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture by the U. S. steamer Magnolia of the blockade running steamer Matagorda 75 miles off Cape Antonio, Cuba. She was bound from Galveston to Havana. Her cargo consisted of cotton, the deck load of which, some 200 bales, was thrown overboard. She is said to be a splendid steamer.

The *Times* Washington special says: It is rumored a successor to Gen. Rosecrans will be found for Gen. Rosecrans. He is said to be in trouble, though the precise nature of the difficulty is not yet made public.

The impression that Admiral Farragut will bring the vessels of the Gulf squadron with him when he comes North is without foundation. The flagship Hartford will come North for repairs after the numerous fiery ordeals through which she has passed.

A special to the New York *Commercial*, from Washington, says Secretary Stanton has ordered that where large sums of money are found on bounty jumping deserters it is to be paid over to the commanding officers, and returned to them only after service of their terms of enlistment.

Two trains on the railroad from Richmond to Fredericksburg have been running for several weeks to transport old iron rails, &c., from the Wilderness battle grounds. The bodies of the killed have been exhumed to strip off the rags covering them.

The *Tribune's* Baltimore letter of the 29th says: No further intercourse will be permitted with Newbern for the present, on account of the prevalence there of what is believed to be yellow fever. The report of the existence of this disease, mostly civilians. There has been considerable panic in Newbern on account of the appearance of this fatal form of fever. The most stringent measures have been adopted to stay the progress of the disease.

The steamer Victore from New Orleans on the 25th has arrived with wounded and contraband soldiers.

The large pickle factory of Wells & Provost, at Youkers, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $150,000, stock insured $110,000; machinery $10,000, and building $2,000.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

Rebels Delivering Themselves Up.

Grafton, West Va., in Rebel Possession.

EARLY'S GREAT RETREAT.

NEW YORK, October 3.

The *Tribune's* special says one of Early's trains was captured beyond Staunton. A great many rebels are coming in. Marauding parties, scattered among the mountains, are coming in and delivering themselves up. Large numbers of straggl rs are also picked up.

It is reported and believed that a force of rebel cavalry had taken possession of Grafton. We had no force there.

Rebel deserters arriving say Early had but four pieces of artillery and but 10,000 men when he passed that place. At Staunton, however, he had received reinforcements from the reserve. His troops had lost their regimental organizations and were retreating pell-mell for some place of safety.

The *Times* Harrisonburg special of the 27th says: Early's army retreated through Brown's Gap, opposite Port Republic, yesterday, and is still moving. Our cavalry will not avoid further pursuit. Our main column reached here on the evening of the 25th, having gathered in large numbers of mules, picking up straggl rs all along the road. Every day's victory more complete. The rebels retreated from Fisher's Hill in the greatest possible disorder, and have not halted until they could impede their flight. They left twenty-five pieces of artillery on the road, and skewed the whole ground from Strasburg to Mount Jackson with arms and camp equipage. A little fighting occurred where they tried to make a stand at the Cross roads, where Sigel fought the battle at New Market last spring, but they have continued the moment our line of battle advanced. Since then they have not attempted the slightest opposition to our advance.

From Fortress Monroe.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Officers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 2.

There has been no arrival from the James River to-day. Dr. Ed McClellan, Assistant Medical Director at Fortress Monroe, sent several surgeons to New York and Philadelphia yesterday Buck to-day, to assist Dr. Hands Medical Director of the latter place. Prevailing sickness is the cause.

The following is a list of sick and wounded officers who have arrived at Chesapeake Hospital to-day from Deep Bottom: Jas. Rian, Lieut. G. M. Knight, U. S. colored, wounded in the back; Capt. J. S. Cooper, 5th U. S. colored, wounded in the arm; Capt. G. W. Tahrein, 5th U. S. colored, wounded in the groin; Capt. O. H. Grant, 5th U. S. colored, wounded in the leg; Capt. D. G. Risley, 5th U. S. colored, wounded in the arm; Capt. F. A. Dulwick, 12th N. Y. Artillery, wounded; Sergt. Major, 7th U. S. colored; Capt. W. Brokaw, 36th N. Y., wounded; Lieut. M. W. Smith, 1st U. S. colored, wounded; Lieutenant H. W. Gennings, 21st Connecticut, wounded in back; Capt. C. A. Samuel, 5th U. S. colored, wounded in arm; Lieut. John Ford, 24 Penn. Art., wounded in side; Lieut. H. Newhal, 16th N. Y., wounded in hip; Lieut. Wm. Barba, 24 Penn. Art., wounded in thigh; Capt. Watts Kilbreny, 5th U. S. colored, wounded in head; Lieut. Jno. B. Kripps, 24 Penn. Artillery wounded in hip; Lieut. Edwin A. Thorp, 24 Penn. Art., wounded in thigh; Capt. J. Richardson, 5th U. S. colored, wounded in thigh; Capt. W. B. Brannon, 16th N. Y., wounded in arm; Lieut. John H. McKinney, 67th Penn., wounded in hip; Lieut. Geo. McNeil, 188th Penn., wounded in back; Capt. Geo. O'Neil, 17th Penn., rebel, wounded in head; Lieut. H. B. Morehond, 142d N. Y., wound in cheek; Lieut F. W. Eaton, 142d N. Y., wound in shoulder; Major J. B. Cook, 22d U. S. colored, wound in arm; Capt. J. T. Ford, 22d U. S. colored, wound in shoulder.

In the list of deaths at Hampton Hospital, one western man named Lewis S. Arnold, 19th Indiana.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

Gold opened weak at 191¾, and steadily declined. During the morning large amounts of cash and Gold were thrown upon the market. Dealers report a very active speculation. Facilities for hearing the news from Washington were large sellers, and offered to freely sell on either cash or time. This had a tendency to increase the disposition to sell, and at 2:30 the price was 190¾.

NEW YORK, October 3d.—Gold closed at Evening Exchange at 191¾.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 3.

Money easy and quiet at 7 per cent. Sterling dull at 108¾@109. Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 191¾, advancing to 192¾, declining to 189¾, advancing to 191¾, and closing at 191¾. Government stocks rather easier.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.—Loans, $185,896,837; increase, $345,626. Specie, $19,671,131; decrease, $304,069. Circulation, $4,147,828; increase, $10,201. Deposits, $47,109,097; increase, $1,161,162.

Stocks heavy; U. S. 6s, 81 coupons, 105; do 5-20 coupons, 106¼; do 10-40 coupons, 96¾; Treasury Notes, 7 3-10s, 106½; U. S. 6s, 1 Year Certificates, 95; Missouri 6s, 69; Canton Co. & Mississippi certificates, 33¼; Quicksilver, 80½; New York Central, 118¾; Erie, 88¾; Hudson, 109¾; Reading, 128¼; Michigan Southern, 94; Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, 67¾; Illinois Central, 113½; Quincy, 115; Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern, 58; do preferred, 70¾; Toledo, 106½; Rock Island, 87¾; Prairie Duchlen, 45; Ft. Wayne 89¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 3.

Cotton dull and without decided change at $1,20@1,25 for mildd ings. Flour—State and Western dull and heavy, and 25@50c lower; $7,75 @8,60 for State Shipping brands; $8@8,50 for Choice do; $9,00@9,50 for Extra R. H. O.; and $9,55@11,25 for Trade Brands, closing heavy with no buyer's quotations. Whisky—Heavy and, lower at $1,75 for Western, closing with no buyers. Wheat—Dull and heavy, and 5 cents lower; Amber Michigan $1,80; new choice Spring $1,78; five quiet, Corn heavy and 1@2c lower at $1,56 for mixed western, closing nominally at $1,55 above $1,55. Oats dull and drooping at 88@87 for western. Coffee dull. Sugar dull; Cuba 18. Molasses dull and nominal. Petroleum crude dull at 37; refined, in bond, steady at 65@66. Wool dull and nominal. Pork opened decidedly firm and closed heavy at 34@44 for new mess, closing dull, in the Shenandoah Valley. Sergeant Little, who was a son of Thos. Little, sr., wholesale grocer, enlisted in the 61st regiment in 1861, and after three years of faithful service had re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer. He was a brave soldier, and fell nobly doing his duty to his country.

City Intelligence.

Oil City and Pittsburgh Oil Co.

This company organized last evening by the appointment of Henry A. Weaver, as President; J. K. Morange, Treasurer and Secretary; Wm. Little, David Smith and Dr. Biddle Arthurs, as Directors. The company has 100 rods of a river front near Oil City, and will immediately go

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOMAS J. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, ROBERT A. COLVILLE, ARCHIBALD CLARK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE A. BICKEL, HANS B. HERRON.

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.

Director of Poor—ROBERT H. DAVIS.

War Democrats.

The Copperheads have boasted largely on the support which General JOHN A. LOGAN was to give to the McCLELLAN ticket, but in this as in many other points they are to be disappointed. On the strength of the great expectations of the Democracy, the Louisville *Journal*, in announcing the arrival of the General in that city on his way home, said of him, "no man, during this war, has earned a prouder history, or won a name more endearing in the hearts of the soldiers and the people, than Major-General JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois. A nation loves to honor him." It may be information to some of the McClellanites that General LOGAN is not a Copperhead; that he is a warm supporter of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for our next President. W. C. MCFARLAND, Esq., of Cleveland, who rode on the train with the General as far as Louisville, says he (the General) expressed respect for MCCLELLAN, but "would as soon vote for JEFF. DAVIS as PENDLETON," and could not hesitate a moment as between candidates pledged to the Union, the Constitution and unrelenting war while armed rebellion confronts the Government, and candidates who demand an "immediate cessation of hostilities" and peace at any price. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Cobden, Illinois, says he had been on the cars with General LOGAN from Odin to Corbondale, where he resides. He states that he (the General) supports the Administration; that at Atlanta he only heard a single officer declare for MCCLELLAN, and that the demonstrations among the privates prove that they have no stock in that concern. The General's friends have written to him begging him to endorse the Chicago platform. He sent them his last order of congratulation to his troops with the single words, "excuse me," in pencil on the back. The claim of peace men to Gen LOGAN will not be honored.

In another column will be found a letter from Major General MCCALL, also an unflinching Democrat, who attaches himself to the fortunes of the Administration, not, as he says, because he believes in its measures for the conduct of the war, but because he is resolved to sustain "*any* Administration that will energetically prosecute the war, as preferable to one who is in favor of an armistice and a Convention of the States, until the States in rebellion have laid down their arms."

And yet another Major General, a Democrat of the strictest school, commits his sentiments in support of the war and the Administration. General SICKLES, whose letter we publish to-day, does not mince matters by conciliatory words. His language is worthy to be the standard of every loyal man in the land: "Until the Constitution and Laws are vindicated in their supremacy throughout the land, the Government should be confided to no hands that will hesitate to employ all the power of the nation to put down rebellion." He wonders, and well he may, "that our own people could be seriously divided upon the question of submission or resistance;" and says in a manly way: "Let who will be for submission, I am for resistance as long as we have a battalion, and a battle-field left."

So the Peace-making, Armistice-proposing, Convention-calling Democracy are left without any comfort in the house of their friends, despite remarkable fact that the successful soldiers in our army and navy to-day—those who have indicated the strongest determination to yield every personal prejudice, to sacrifice even life if necessary, for the preservation of the Government and Union, are men whose names have been long and prominently associated with the Democratic party. We do not say this to the disparagement of good officers who have gone from the ranks of the Republican party, nor those who have been known as extreme Abolitionists in time past, but to point out the glaring inconsistency of the course pursued by those who were left in charge of policies at home while the wisdom and the energy of the Democracy were in the field, carrying out the higher and honor bound of the Democratic faith—preserving the Union by crushing out a Rebellion which was opposed to all parties in the North, and to none more than to the Democratic party as it was.

Assumption of the Rebel Debt.

The assumption of the enormous rebel debt is one of the conditions of General MCCLELLAN's plan of making peace with the rebels. This idea has cropped out at different times and in various places. It was put forth prominently by the so-called rebel commissioners at Niagara Falls, and it is known to be entertained by Democratic leaders generally. This is but natural. AUGUST BELMONT, who is Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and was one of the leading spirits at Chicago, is the agent in this country of rebel bond-holders abroad. The crushing of the rebellion would of course prove to them an immense monied loss. They consequently look to that, by hook or by crook, to secure them against such a calamity. Mr. BELMONT can do this only through his political position. To make it a Democratic measure, with the hope that his instrument, MCCLELLAN, may succeed, is his only prospect. It is, therefore a part of the Democratic rebel plan to assume the debt of the South—a nice little sum of some fifteen hundred millions to go into the pockets of foreign creditors, many of whom have done their utmost to destroy American commerce by fitting out rebel privateers. Others have helped the rebels by building ships to run the blockade, carrying in supplies of all kinds and bringing out cotton. They are Mr. BELMONT's friends—he is their agent—and at the same time the patron of MCCLELLAN and the leading spirit in the Democratic party.

What do the people of this country think of this plan for paying the rebel debt—for enriching our enemies, after we have spent so freely of our own blood and treasure to put down this wicked rebellion?

The Spirit of the People Misunderstood.

The Chicago Convention raised the White Flag because the Democratic leaders supposed the people had become so tired of the war that they would accept almost any terms to stop it. Herein they made a fatal mistake, and when the circumstances are considered, it appears but natural that they should have done so. It was while the Government was in the hands of the Democratic party, and managed by these same leaders, that the rebellion was deliberately brought about. The power of the Government had for some time been used to place in the hands of the South the means for carrying on a war for overthrowing the Republic. The rebellion had been systematically planned. BUCHANAN, and his Cabinet, with one exception, were in it. Had he been thoroughly devoted to the Nation, the rebellion would have been suppressed in the first month. But it was according to the plan of the Democrats wielding the power of the Government, that a contrary policy should prevail. BUCHANAN did nothing that should have been done. FLOYD, THOMPSON and COBB in the Cabinet, with DAVIS, TOOMBS, and their coadjutors in the Senate, ruled him, controlled the Government, and managed the rebellion, all at the same time. They were Democrats in good standing. They are yet. And so are the Chicago leaders. It was but natural that DAVIS & Co., should believe that the people of the North had become worried to the point of acquiescing in the division of the Nation. It is not so easy to account for the blunder of the Northern Democrats in coming to the same conclusion. Nevertheless they did so conclude; hence the bold proposition in the Platform for an armistice, the confession of defeat, and the step necessarily preliminary to acceding to the demands of the South.

The wicked scheme was deliberately entered into. It was the result of negotiation with the so-called rebel commissioners at Niagara Falls, and of a mature survey of the whole question, to gain time, for which the Chicago Convention was postponed six weeks. The mistake will prove as fatal as deliberate. Men have before made similar mistakes. History is full of instances of grave errors of judgment as well as traitorous purposes, proceeding, as in this case, hand in hand, and in the end involving the actors in ignominious failure.

There were at Chicago so much of the same spirit and purpose through which the Rebellion began, there were in that Convention so many of the same leaders of the Democratic party that helped to launch the Rebellion, that the hardly concealed purpose of permanently dividing the nation was but a necessary consequence. It is not strange that they who connived with the Rebellion at the outset should undertake, after a three years' war, to insure to the South the objects for which it rebelled. The action of the Chicago Convention, brought about as it was by leaders, some of whom, at least, were most conspicuous for the South in rebelling, originally, and fresh from the counsels of THOMPSON, CLAY, HOLCOMB, SANDERS and other leading rebels at Niagara Falls—honorary delegates who had approached the nearest they dared to Chicago—the action of that convention, we say, in so far as it proclaimed a policy that, if carried into effect, would give complete and certain success to the rebellion, was but the natural second step in the original path. Their mistake was in supposing the people had by long suffering been brought to a pitch of desperation that prepared them to acquiesce in the iniquity that had been premeditated from the beginning.

AS JEFF. DAVIS & Co. saw that unless the policy of the Chicago Convention could be successfully carried out, whereby their sympathizers, old personal friends and political associates would get possession of the Government, the cause of the South was utterly hopeless, so must the Chicago leader now see that the policy enunciated in their platform is going to prove ruinous, and that they and the rebellion will go down together. This is no mere partizan view of the political field. It is true that the people had become weary of the war and longed for peace, but the patriotic spirit of the land had not, as the Democratic leaders supposed, been quenched. It needed but some such treasonable proposition as that of the Chicago Platform to cause it to burst forth, as we now see it, a consuming fire to all rebels, North and South.

GOV. CURTIN has entered on a series of engagements in this State. On Saturday he spoke at Bellefonte. From Centre county the Governor will proceed to fill engagements in other parts of the State, visiting Erie, where a grand demonstration will shortly be made, and to address which he has just received an invitation. The most amicable feeling as well as thorough good understanding, exists between the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Union candidate for the Presidency.

THE transfer of Admiral FARRAGUT to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, cannot, of course, mean anything else than immediate important naval operations. It will occur to any one that Wilmington is to be the point toward which the Admiral will turn his attention. The loss of this port would be as heavy a blow as could be dealt the rebellion.

REV. Father KENNEDY, of St. Patrick's Chapel, Detroit, who was drafted, has determined to go into the ranks. His friends proposed a substitute for him, but he declined the offer, and said he would do his own fighting.

IF the high premium on gold resulted from the expansion of paper currency, how is to be explained the fall of the price of gold recently seventy-five per cent. without any material reduction in the volume of paper currency?

Personal.

A meeting of the personal friends of the late Commander George W. Rodgers, U. S. N., was held at the Brooklyn Navy Yard a day or two ago to make the preliminary arrangements for the erection of a monument to his memory.

Governor Curtin left Harrisburg on Friday for Centre County, and was to speak at Bellefonte on Saturday. The Governor will also fulfil engagements in other parts of the State. He will be present at Erie, where a grand demonstration is being arranged for.

A short time ago the steamer Lady Head left Quebec for Pictou, N. S., with a large cargo and seventeen Confederate officers, namely, Messrs. Beredict, Brues, Cameron, Hoaband, Roff, Anderson, Cooper, Bishop, Kirk, Williamson, Sayers, Fassander and Harrington, and four others whose names are unknown.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., in a recent speech, spoke of President Lincoln as a man who was not handsome nor graceful, and who did not wear yellow gloves like McClellan; but who was an honest man, and had raised himself from nothing to his present position, by his industry and integrity.

Mr. Loring W. Watson, cashier in the house of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co., Wall street, New York, was arrested on board the steamer City of London, on Saturday, just as she was about to sail for Liverpool. He is charged with having embezzled about $12,000 of his employers money, if not more. He was committed for examination. This is a young man who was regarded as shrewd in business, and held in high esteem by his employers, has sacrificed character and position, neither of which, at his age, it will be easy to regain. He is 21 years of age.

John Lynch, the new Union member of Congress from the Portland (Me.) district, was born there, of Irish parents, and began life as a cart driver, and has worked himself up to an intelligent and wealthy merchant, and honored citizen.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, and similar preparations are represented to be the same, which are generally injurious. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Gen McCall on the Presidential Question.

The following special dispatch to the COMMERCIAL was crowded out of yesterday's issue. It will be found interesting:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.

At a meeting held in Westchester yesterday, a letter was received from Gen. Geo. McCall, formerly commanding the Pennsylvania reserves. Gen. McCall ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket in 1862, and has always been a member of that party. It will be seen that Gen. McCall, although one of McClellan's leading commanders, repudiates that gentleman:

BELLEAIR, Sept. 30, 1864.

Messrs. W. E. BARBER, W. P. MARSHALL and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., inviting me to preside over a Mass Meeting of the Loyal citizens of Chester Delaware and Montgomery counties, to be held at the Agricultural Fair grounds on Saturday next, the first of October. Although I am constrained to decline the honor you have thus intended to convey, I will avail myself of this occasion to express to you my views with respect to the great question, the conduct of the war, now before our country, and which must be decided at the coming Presidential election which views, in the main, have never, under any circumstances, undergone a change, and one deplored more than myself the stern necessity which required the Northern States to take up arms to quell the rebellion of the South; yet no one more than myself felt the positive suppression of the Rebellion, and the preservation of the Union, or the utter and irretrievable loss of position among the nations of the earth, and like entombment upon our children of an everlasting disagreement, contention and war with the Southern people. I now believe, as I always believed, that, if the Union is worth preserving, it is worth the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion.

With regard to the conduct of this war I cannot approve the measures of the present Administration, but I regard any Administration that will energetically prosecute the war as preferable to one who is in favor of an armistice, and a Convention of the States, until the States in rebellion have laid down their arms.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. J. MCCALL.

Letter from Gen. Sickles.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your inquiry made on behalf of several members of the Union Congressional convention for the 14th district, whether I would accept a nomination for Congress, has received the respectful attention due to the patriotic source from which the suggestion emanated. In declining the use of my name as a candidate for the high trust, I only adhere to a resolution formed when I entered the military service to retire altogether from politics while holding a commission in the army. This determination, with other considerations, had already constrained me, during the present canvass, to decline a similar request made by a number of my old and esteemed constituents in the Fourth District, of this city. England, and the world, will be of one mind on these subjects. There has been a great diversity of spirits throughout the world, in this our controversy, but God will show, the time when the right will be shown all will acknowledge it. So now we keep silence and wait; but when a brave heart sees flying over the line, we rejoice in it, and when the hand of aid comes to us from a true Englishman, we hail it as a forerunner of the time when England and America shall be knit together in one heart and one mind, as they seemed to be before this conflict, only the Union shall be a true one. The taking away of this sacrificial thing—Slavery—will bring moral healing and soundness. One great thing that has corrupted the world will have sunk like a millstone, never to rise.

The *Journal du Loiret* relates the following curious fact on the authority of M. Lebigue Mayor of Nivelle: "As three men were gathering pears on Sunday last in that district, the lightning struck the tree, and passing down the trunk in a spiral line stripped off a piece of bark from top to bottom about half an inch thick and four inches wide. One of the men, who happened to be eating his breakfast near the foot of the tree, was killed on the spot, as was also a dog standing near him. The other two men, who were on the tree when the lightning fell, were knocked down by the shock, and remained for some time on the ground insensible, during which they found their legs in a measure paralysed, and were forced the use of them before evening. On examining one of the men, an impression of the branches and foliage of the tree was found distinctly imprinted on his breast—a phenomenon of which many instances are recorded.

The Frankfort correspondent of the London *News* says: "Another talk of the town has been the premature end of the famous Lassalle, by a duel fought at Geneva. His great talents as an orator and a publicist cannot be contested, but his private life was of a kind to excite and illicit nothing better than not to be in harmony with current opinions. Thus of late years he was at the head of the coalition of workmen and mechanics, and advocated a mixture of socialist and communist opinions; he was an arrant agitator, and might have done considerable mischief by inoculating these men with prine ples quite impracticable, to their own certain ruin and to the great disturbance of the manufacturing districts. Happily he met with a powerful opposition on the part of the workpeople themselves. As a man of great capacities, his untimely end is at all events to be regretted."

A correspondent says: "By an act passed in the last session of Parliament, postage stamps are made transferable in payment of taxes in Scotland and Ireland, but not in England.

Recently, a young man came to the conclusion to end his life, and for that purpose deliberately descended a well, and waited for nearly five hours for the water to rise so as to drown him, but by the time the spring had given him sufficient depth to transact the very foolish business, he became convinced that he had not and was under obligations to a young lady who happened to be near the well and saw the rope slacking, to swing in the rope, and thus saved him from a premature grave.

The correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing from Strasbourg, says: "The Emperor Napoleon was expected here from the camp; but he is not coming. A visit to Strasbourg must have strange interest for '*le deux exilé*,' who was not only obstinate, but clear-sighted enough, twenty years ago to see that there was a way to the throne of France, though he was thinking of that only when the road ran through his city. Another Napoleon was at Strasbourg on 8th *Vendemaire*, year 13th, and wrote to his brother Joseph, 'I have got to Strasbourg. The whole of the army has passed over the Rhine. The enemy is on the skirts of the Black Forest. Those were exciting days. I fancy the city must since I write must have been more lively than it is on this day of dullness and disappointment—I mean for the Emperor. What a campaign was planned here in that autumn in Lower Alsace was "Le Quartier Imperial." From Strasburg Napoleon I marched to join his army on the Danube, and in the very last letter examined the Emperor wrote from here he speaks of the fear of the Emperor of Austria, the good feeling of Prussia, and winds up by saying that Joseph Bonaparte will be able to come from M. Lebrun is to give notice to General Hiller to join the France, that it is "French forever!" *Genes et pour toujours a la France.* If for nothing else, this city is interesting for having been the headquarters of the General who won Austerlitz."

The revenues of the corporation of the city of London during the ten years ending 1863, have been £212,600 a year. The city debt is now £25,000, but there has been no increase for the prosecution of public works of great importance.

A Baden letter mentions that Mademoiselle Ketter, an actress of the Palais Royal Theatre of Paris, who had arrived in that city, determined to try her luck at the gaming table, and was fortunate enough to find herself, at the expiration of three quarters of an hour, a winner of 1,000 louis d'ors. She was not content with the lucky goddess any further, and the same day started for Paris, probably wishing to resist the temptation to play again.

The ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany has just been re-elected Mayor of Schlackenworth in Bohemia. He exercises his sovereign authority sensibly content to act as mayor of his village.

The London *Daily News* in an article on "Flowers in Parks," says: "For the last two summers an attempt has been made, and successfully made, to grow flowers in the London parks. Formerly there seems to have been an official tradition that the London smoke and dust would destroy flower-life, or that London mobs would pluck the flowers and trample down the plants, or that the London people didn't care for flowers. All these notions have been dispelled; and, now, among the improvements which have been effected under successive Commissioners of Works, one of the most pleasant is the pretty garden which you may now find in most of the parks."

The city of Paris is about to undertake a gigantic work, the supplying the city with pure water. To this end a reservoir, capable of supplying 40,000 cubic feet of water every twenty-four hours, is now being constructed at Menilmontant, at an expense of 2,000,000f. The water is to be brought from the Marne, and will, at least, be free from the disagreeable taste and impurity of the present supply. Besides this, the fountains in the Champs Elysees, the Boulevards and Places Miss O'Dell's and Corry O'Lanus. Irishmen had left their country to escape the pressure of aristocracy and the payment of tithes. They should consider that all that aristocracy was for McClellan. This war was not for us alone, but for all mankind, and every laboring man in the World had an interest in it.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* figures up a majority for Lincoln and Johnson in that State of 14,390 on the home vote, and 70,000 on the soldiers' vote—making an aggregate of 61,390. In his estimate he assigns all the doubtful counties to McClellan, and credits him with 47,000 majority in New York city, where it gave only 20,000 Democratic majority last year.

WE learn by our last European news that the nomination of McClellan has been approved by the English aristocracy and the London *Times*. The Chicago proceedings had previously been ratified by Lee's soldiers and the rebel press. We do not envy the feelings of the British Democrat who works and rejoices in such company.

Forty Million Seven-Thirties Subscribed.

The subscriptions to this popular loan are now over forty million dollars, and they continue to come in at the rate of about a million a day. The public are satisfied that there are no other investments so profitable as United States securities. While nearly all the hundreds of miscellaneous stocks dealt with in the New York market have been declining for several weeks (in many instances twenty-five per cent.), Government stocks have remained firm; and while lenders loan very sparingly, and at high rates, on the best mercantile paper, they have plenty of money to lend on Government paper at as low rates as ever. While the Government needs the people's money, and pays for it liberally, it offers the highest possible consideration besides, and what is *safety*.

Foreign Gossip.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's views on the subject of baptism and regeneration have been construed into attacks on the Evangelical Clergy of the Church of England, thereby violating a rule of the Evangelical Alliance:—"That when required by conscience to assert or defend any views or principle wherein they differ from Christian brethren who agree with them in vital truths, the members of this Alliance will arise earnestly by the help of Holy Spirit, to avoid all rash and groundless insinuations, personal imputations, or irritating allusions, and to maintain the meekness and gentleness of Christ by speaking the truth only in love." He has addressed a letter to the Committee of the Alliance, and another to the "Christian public," in which he declines to retract anything he has preached or published," and adds, "I implench before the bar of universal Christendom the men who, Knowing that Baptism does not regenerate, yet declare in public that it does; if Christendom will not in public that it does; if Christendom will not consider the impeachment let it stand on record before the merciful face of the Great Head of the Church, and let Him do as seemeth Him good." He says that the charges he has brought against the Evangelical clergy are neither novel or singular, in support of which he quotes the names of many eminent Divines.

Roman Catholic Chaplains have been provided for the two county goals of Lancashire, owing to the large proportion of prisoners of that faith.

The colliers in South Staffordshire are on a strike against a reduction in their wages. It appears that when high prices were paid for iron and coal the wages of forgemen and colliers were increased, and when the prices of iron and coal came down, the employers proposed to return to the old wages, but the colliers struck. Had the employers acceded to the demand, the forgemen would also strike. So they concluded to bring coal from other parts of the country. Several of the large iron works are only partially at work in consequence of the want of fuel.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has written a letter to a friend of our country in England, who had sent some money to aid the cause of the Freedmen. It appears in the London *Star*. She says of the colored people: "Never were a people more peaceable, more industrious, more hopeful in all respects. In the army are no truer soldiers, more exact in discipline more docile to command, more fearless in battle. My brother, Colonel James C. Beecher, commands a regiment of them, and he speaks in the highest terms of their efficiency and valor. The camp is also a school, and spelling-books and Testaments take the place in leisure hours that is often given in armies to worse things. Practically, England, and the world, at large will be of one mind on these subjects. There has been a great diversity of spirits throughout the world, in this our controversy, but God will show, the time when the right will be shown all will acknowledge it. So now we keep silence and wait; but when a brave heart sees flying over the line, we rejoice in it, and when the hand of aid comes to us from a true Englishman, we hail it as a forerunner of the time when England and America shall be knit together in one heart and one mind, as they seemed to be before this conflict, only the Union shall be a true one. The taking away of this sacrificial thing—Slavery—will bring moral healing and soundness. One great thing that has corrupted the world will have sunk like a millstone, never to rise.

The Highlands and Islands of Scotland are now within twenty-four hours' distance of London, and there is every prospect that before the close of another year there will be an iron road from the Lands' End to John o' Groats.

A correspondent, recently enclosing a donation for the mother of three children at a birth, wrote: "I must take the liberty of adding a few words in reference to your observation that rarely children of a triple birth survive. I had an aunt, the wife of the Rev. T——P——, of Fawley Rectory, near Henley, who had three children at a birth—two boys and a girl, who have all lived to this time, and to be long married. It is known that the wife of a physician in Norwich, in 1807, had four children at a birth—three boys and a girl, who survived the very first infancy and were taken away by children's illnesses. The mother still lives at the age of 87. This case was considered somewhat remarkable, as the father was at the time 70, and the mother 40, and these four completed the number of twelve children of the second marriage, all then living. There is likewise a distant connection of the family, living in Norwich, who had three girls in 1858, who still survive. I once afterwards knew of a quadruple birth when staying in Livonia, in 1851. A peasant woman had a girl and three boys, but only the girl was born alive."

"A Senior Curate," in a letter to the *Times*, says: "Unless something is done soon to improve the prospects of curates in the Church of England, one of two results must inevitably ensue—either the scarcity of properly qualified persons will be felt more seriously than it is at present, or candidates for ordination must be sought for in the lower classes of society. Nor ought we to feel surprised at such a contingency. Who would choose medicine or the law as his profession with the probability before him of being an assistant to a surgeon or a lawyer's clerk nearly all his life-time. And yet the majority of men who enter holy orders are required to accept a position analogous to those purely from motives of piety, at the age, too, when earthly hopes and expectations fell upon the mind most powerfully. A curate, is, in fact, a journeyman; he must be content to follow the directions of his incumbent, and to take such portions of the duty in church and in the parish as are assigned to him; he is liable to be removed at the caprice of his employer; he is now ineligible for many curacies after 35 years of age; he cannot legally purchase a next presentation to a benefice, even if he has the money required; and is disallowed to enter any other profession, or to accept a secular or mercantile situation, after a servitude of twenty years duration, with perhaps a wife and family dependent on him for their support. No people really wonder, I repeat, that a calling fettered by so many restrictions, and offering so few inducements to submit to them, is in want of men?

Bishop Colenso is very much hurt by the action of the Bishop of Capetown, the more especially as "Archdeacon Kitton and so many others are prepared to endorse the proceedings" of the said Bishop.

Several of the London theatres have been opened for religious servies on Sundays. The effort has been attended, so far, with considerable success.

A terror has been added to railway traveling in England, the fact having been announced that on the Manchester and Milford Haven line (shortly to be opened,) there will be a station named Pontchydfendigaid!

At a meeting of Tipperary bowmen, held recently at Knockloity, the seat of Lord Donoughmore, Mr. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner, was one of the party, and presented an additional prize, which was won by Lord Donoughmore. The noble chairman, referring to this incident, said—No one with a spark of love for home and liberty animating his breast, no one who admires those great virtues which have ever secured the admiration of mankind, can look upon the contest now waging throughout the Confederate States without feeling anxious for the triumph of the Southern cause. True it is that we have not fought a battle for years, and that some people may regret—others approve; but the court by a proper presentment when we have a right to find a bill, and to have a fight, and it is their duty, to lay the mattter before

October.

Oh come with me to the forest,
Throw sorrow and care away;
Nature is holding her carnival—
Come to the woods to-day.

All night the trees have been weaving
A rose of crimson and brown;
And now on the lap of old Mother Earth
They are gently laying it down.

The sunlight that plays with the tree tops
Steals down where the violets rest;
While they shrink away from its ardent embrace,
Like a frightened bird in its nest.

In the distance I hear the voices
Of merry children at play;
Among the glen where the violets grow
They are gathering nuts to-day.

The fiery maple is flinging its leaves
On the brow of the laughing stream;
Oh! never has Eastern Monarch wore
So gorgeous a crown, I wean.

The hilltops are glowing with beauty,
The vales all golden seem,
While the hedge with the red berries on its breast,
Is bright as a maiden's dream.

Oh come with me to the forest!
Throw sorrow and care away;
Nature is holding her carnival,
Come to the woods to-day.

H. H.

Modern New York.

"Nor' Wester," the New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* thus describes the present condition of the city of New York: "What with slaughter-houses, swill-milk stables, fat-boiling abominations, gas-factories, car and omnibus stables, varnish factories, dumping-grounds, and sewer outlets above tide water, this goodly city of Gotham is so plagued on every side that it has become next to impossible to find a spot, even in the most fashionable locality, which is not cursed every little while by one or other of the nuisances enumerated. Each neighborhood has its pet horror, its peculiar incentive to profanity, is standard and staple insalubrity. Take, for instance, the sacred purlieus of Murray Hill—where vacant lots are worth fifteen thousand dollars, and houses twice or thrice that sum; where Fashion revels in luxury and wealth indulges every whim; and yet here, for a fair share of the time, one needs a patent clothes-pin on one's nose to bar out the unwelcome fragrance of a vast depot and curing ground for stable manure, which occupies two entire blocks, on the East River side, at the foot of charming, sacred Murray Hill. The reeking filth of *two hundred and twenty-three* slaughter houses distributed through the thickly populated wards of the city, and wafted by "soicy breezes" over the whole island, unquestionably helps our doctors into a lucrative practice, and hurries into a decline our rich, women and children by the thousand; and each of the other nuisances contributes its full share to the unhealthiness of our most stylish localities. And thus, in a most literal sense, there is a skeleton in every family; money seems powerless to purchase immunity from these plague spots and their influence. On the right hand and on the left, in front and behind, like the poor, they are always with us; and it would seem that nothing short of an earthquake can dislodge them. Perhaps, however, the Citizens' Association can improvise a political earthquake which will displace the thing that reigns over us, and, by the inauguration of a new regime, compel a radical change in these respects.

A New York paper, describing the late fashion-openings, says: No one can walk through any of the New York mammoth establishments that minister to the wants of the fashionable world without coming to the conclusion that expense is the order of the day. The shelves and counters groan under the load of luxuries piled up or tempting display—taffeta, soft and lustrous laces that a breath might ruffle, exquisite poplins, regal velvets, shawls that a queen might be proud to don, and gloves that might light lie in a nut shell. On one side is an array of graceful looking opera cloaks—some white as a snow bird, others red as a flamingo, and on the other tartans that would puzzle a Highlander to assign to any clan in all broad Scotland—plaids such as were never seen on brae or heather, mountain or moorland; but picturesque and striking, nevertheless, and admirably calculated to brighten up a winter promenade on Broadway or Fifth avenue, and contrast pleasantly with sombre skies and snowy streets.

The rage for expense is not only shown in the quality of goods bought, but in the exuberance of trimming used. Never was there such a mania for trimming of all kinds as now. In many instances the dress, like the frame of a bonnet, is only the ground on which to work, being overlaid with trimming in every conceivable, or rather inconceivable, variety of designs—some odd, some elegant, and not a few *outre* in the extreme. When it is remembered that this taste is not confined to the waist and sleeves, but takes the flowing amplitude of the skirt for its ground of operations, we can form some idea of the expense that the present fashion entails. Jackets, basquines, cloaks, paletots are also profusely trimmed—lace, velvet and crochet being much used for that purpose.

CRIMSON.—The silk dress that one insect makes, another can dye magnificently. The insect called kermes or sherms, nearly related to the cochineal, and used for dyeing before cochineal was known, gives its name to the color that the French call cramoisi, and the English crimson. In the middle ages the insect was supposed to be produced from a worm, and was described as vermiculatum, whence comes the word in French of vermeil, and in English of vermillion. Kermes is found in many parts of Asia and in the South of Europe, and is very common in the South of France, where it lives on a small evergreen oak. Another kind of it, known also before the cochineal or cocceus of the cactus, is common in Poland and Russia, and has been an important article of commerce under the name of the "scarlet grain of Poland." It is found in England on the roots of perennial knawel, a plant not uncommon in Norfolk and Suffolk. —*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

Goldwin Smith had said that the aristocracy of Europe looked upon our war as the handwriting upon the wall, warning them that its successful issue would send them down from their places of dominion. The foreign middle classes would suffer and starve rather than take any action calculated to help Jeff. Davis, and they were looking anxiously for our success. The London *Times*, the organ of the aristocracy, was elated at our apparent lack of success, and was evidently expecting the submission of the North. The *Times* did not then know that Sheridan was racing down the Shenandoah valley; that Grant, with the Weldon road in one hand, was marching on the North side of the James into Richmond.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.
A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $6 and up.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $13; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set.
Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.
Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au30

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Two nights of the engagement of the distinguished young Tragedian,
EDWIN ADAMS,
Who will appear in his popular personation of
ROVER in WILD OATS.
THIS EVENING, O'Keeffe's stirring Comedy, entitled
WILD OATS.
Rover.....Edwin Adams.
(supported by the full Company.)
To conclude with
MY FELLOW CLERK.
In rehearsal, KING OF THE COMMONS, and the HERETIC.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY EIGHT
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.
Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in the cosmopolitan places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or sent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. se6-ly

CLOTHING.

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.
D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Yestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.
Also, Glaneures' Fashion Report.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au8-3m

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 *WOOD STREET,*
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au22

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents visiting a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 18

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines.
WM. SUMNER & Co.,
Agents, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
se20

OIL COMPANIES.

LINDEN OIL CO.,
Capital 200,000.....Shares $5 each.
This Company has declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the net profits of the last quarter, and sold for September, payable October 5th, at the office of the Company, No. 107 Fourth street. At which time certificates will be ready for delivery.
oct-3t J. K. MORANGE, Sec'y pro. tem.

PITTSBURGH AND
GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY.
Subscribers to the capital stock of the above named Company, are requested to call and make payment for the same, on or before October 15, to the undersigned, at the office of R. E. Sellers & Co., cor. Wood and Second streets.
E. S. WARD,
se24-6t Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Company are now open at the office of Hugh McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne way.
The lands of this company are located in West Virginia, and consist of about seven hundred acres, of which amount two hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for boring purposes. The location of this land is said to be among the best if not superior to any in Virginia, and is within a short distance of the noted Horse Neck tract, which there are four or five in successful operation. The company appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars of the capital stock for the purpose of developing said land. Operations will is now boring, and several others will be put down as soon as possible.
Jacob Painter, President; E. S. Ward, Secretary.
Samuel M. Kier, Treasurer.
Director—Hugh McKelvy, Thomas Little, Jr., Jake Hill, Jas. Patton, Jr., Jas. Old, John Burgess, James Wilkins. se12-1f

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.
President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas.: R. HONEGGER, 81 Liberty-st.
Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-6t

GENERAL FOREIGN AGENCY.
PASSAGE to or from LIVERPOOL, LONDON, CORK, HAMBURG, or HAVRE, and
PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.
DRAFTS on
LONDON, DUBLIN,
LIVERPOOL, BREMEN,
PARIS, BERLIN,
HAMBURG, LEIPSIC,
and all the principal cities of Europe, for any amount and at lowest rates.
PACKAGES FORWARDED to
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
COLLECTIONS MADE AND COMMISSIONS EXECUTED.
Apply to
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
Adams Express Office,
se30-1m-eod Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.
1 Agitator, capable of holding 1,100 gallons.
1 Receiver, wrought iron, 7 ft. diameter, 6 ft. long.
1 still, 7 ft. diameter 22 ft. long, wrought iron, 5-16th thick
1 still, 6 ft 7, cast iron.
2 Bleaching Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.
The above all in good order. For price and further information address WM. WARD & Co.,
se28-1m Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.

FOR SALE.
A retiring partner's INTEREST in a well established
FOUNDRY BUSINESS.
Address Box No. 1,251, Pittsburgh Post-Office.
se30 2w

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, the other weighing about 3½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
se12-1f Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

DAV. CRAWFORD,
(Late of Shoenberger & Co.,)
DEALER IN, ON COMMISSION,
PIG METAL, BLOOMS, &c.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, No. 126 WATER street, under Monongahela House.
Refers to C. & J. H. Shoenberger, Shoenberger & Co., and other Iron manufacturers.
☞ Cash advances made. Consignments solicited.
se22-1m

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
se13-6m

FOR FALL TRADE,
At
T. T. MYLER & Co.'s,
62 WOOD STREET.
A full stock of NOTIONS, FANCY and WOOLEN GOODS.
Many Goods bought early in the season, which we will sell at
LESS THAN PRESENT NEW YORK PRICE.
Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing.
se29 62 WOOD STREET.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES
PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.
$175 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.
These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.
They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications. O. CROSS,
Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.
jy21-tf

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late firm of C. IHMSEN & SONS was dissolved on the 7th of August last.
ELEANOR IHMSEN, Executrix,
F. L. IHMSEN, Executor
of Estate of C. Ihmsen, deceased.
C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.
C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.
sept20-1md

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD.
In store and for sale by
ALEXANDER GORDON,
se6 No. 111 Second street.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.
The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.
IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.
It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.
Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.
In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent* premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was ever twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent, per annum.
Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.
But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury dates from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent, per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.
While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.
Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.
And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-2mdaw

GROCERS.

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent,
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.
Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at depot. Warehouse corner rates No. 219 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.
Pittsburgh References.—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McClurg & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock & Co. se15-1y

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF. C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

CHARLES C. BAISLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au14 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. SILVERTHORN.....JOS. S. DILWORTH
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield.
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES. C. O. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. 1 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se3

JOHN SEE'ZETH.....CHARLES WEIDL
JOHN SEE'ZETH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.
jy1

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at
FORETICH & SCHWARZS.
je22-e-o-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

PANEL PAPERS—For Halls, Dining Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 167 Market street, near Fifth.
ap28 JOS. R. HUGHES.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh,
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit, Bank Checks and Circulars executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29-1y

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack. Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. se1

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
TO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se26-1y

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 254 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.
Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.
N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

FINANCIAL.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,
PHILADEPHIA.
Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks. Pamphlets or by letter information when desired.
6m-stuw

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Prest.....JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
363 Broadway.
Authorized Capital,.. $2,000,000.
Cash Capital,..... 1,000,000,
All paid in,
10-40 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cen allowed Bankers.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM A. KOBBE, | GEO. A. FELLOWS,
THOS. A. VYSE, JR., | SOLOMON L. HULL,
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BARN'L L. SOLOMON | J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS.
We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and others requiring a New York account. jy18-2m-wfsu

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se7-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
au31-tf A. D. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.
10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
au16-6m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the above National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to all who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, | ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, | F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, | ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, | SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.
THOS. WIGHTMAN, Pres't, | JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare five dollars has interest, at one cent a day, making 3.65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
Maps and further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy30

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, AND PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office 53 Market street.

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order. In good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, (One Square above the Bridge)
jy6-1y BIRMINGHAM, PA.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 241 Wood street.
JOSEPH FENTON, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TITTEN, superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures **Nail** Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Sad Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and well besold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
122 Smithfield st., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$10,000,000
Annual Income, over..... 2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over..... 5,000,000
Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.
References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. R. Lyon, Gen. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, P. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second door.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Directors:
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WM. B. HAYS, | CHAS. ARBUCKLE.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 327 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
B. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.
Directors.
ISAAC JONES, | JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY, | Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS, | R. S. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY, | Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., | R. L. McCREW,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK, | ROBERT H. DAVIS.
se5-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Issues against loss and damage by fire.
Directors:
WM. BAGALEY, | JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr., | JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON, | S. HAERAUGH,
R. F. JOSEPHS, | J. CASSIDY, Jr.,
REESE OWENS, | JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE, | GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON, | WM. A. ROGERS.
S. M. KIER. de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se6-6ly P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The property of the late Col. Jas. Anderson, situated in the borough of Manchester, fronting on Ohio avenue 256 feet 9 in., running back to Franklin street 66 feet, having in front on Wood street of 26 feet 9 in., and extending along Chartiers street 274 feet 8 in., containing over 5¾ acres. On the premises are the family residence, a large brick house, containing 14 rooms, and built in the most substantial manner.
On the premises are an ice house, wash house, smoke house, a fine well and large cistern, stable and other outbuildings. Also, on Chartiers avenue, a frame dwelling house, a good frame building containing three rooms with cellar.
The property is on the line of the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway, within 20 minutes ride of the city of Pittsburgh, and, although so near to the city, can be had in country residence, as there is on the place a large orchard with fine fruit in abundance of all kinds, and is entirely free from smoke and dust. For further information apply to
Mrs. ISABELLA BURNETT,
se28-2taw 1m on the premises.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT for SALE, containing 24 Acres, all under cultivation. The improvements are a neat Cottage House, furnished in modern style; Bar

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, PRES. | J. R McCUNE, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 3, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
U. S. 6s of 1881 (coup. off)		102
U. S. 5-20s "	103½	103¾
U. S. 10-40s	94½	97
Gold	183	185
Allegheny County 6s		98
Allegheny County Bounty		80
Stonbenville Scrip		85
Pittsburgh Gas	13	
German Ins. Co		10
Allegheny Valley R. R.	10	10
Steubenville R. R.		12
Allegheny & Manchester		60
Monongahela Savings Bank		52
Exchange Bank		75½
Bank of Pittsburgh	86¼	86¾
Merchants & Manufacturers Bank	59½	62
German Trust Bank		37
1st National Allegheny	107	108
Allegheny Bank		88
Lucesco		52
Dalzell	9⅝	9½
Columbia	7⅝	8
Ohio Valley		15⅞
Iron City		1
Stella		1
Federal	1	2
Horse Neck		2½
Whitely		1¾
Fayette	60	
Fleming & Blood		9¾
Merchants'	55	
Cherry Run Central	1¾	1¾
Acme		13
Eldorado		2½
West Virginia		2
Denstone	19¾	
Phillips	6	
Noble & Delameter	12	13½
Oil Basin	8¾	
Ally Valley Oil		10
Germania		5
Mellhenny	6½	
Quincy Mining	1.00	
Rockland		12½
Northwestern		10
National		20

Transfers of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BANKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par	Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
	BANKS.		
1st	Second National	—	
1st	Third National	—	
1st	Fourth National	—	
50	Exchange	72½	Div. May 5 per ct.
50	Citizens	72	" " 5 "
50	Pittsburgh	63	" " 5 "
50	Allegheny	59	" " 5 "
50	Mechanics	50	" " 5 "
50	Iron City	50	" Aug. 4 "
50	M. & M.	51	" July 4 "
100	Citizens National	95	$3.75
1	First National Ally	100	$4.00
50	Manchester Saving	94½	" 4 per ct.
	INSURANCE.		
50	Chimney	91	Div. June $6.00
25	Western	33½	" May $6.00
50	Monongahela	90	" 5 per ct.
50	Eureka	95	" "
50	Pittsburg	74	" Aug. "
25	Allegheny	34	" July $4.00
25	People's	30	" "
50	Ætna	95	" Sept. 5 per ct.
	RAILROAD.		
50	Monongahela	68½	Div. Sept. 5 per ct.
50	Pitts. Clair Steel	51	Div. July 5 per ct.
50	Hand Street	51½	Div. July 5 per ct.
50	Mechanic Street		
50	Birmingham	41	Div. July $1.50
	RAILROAD.		
50	Allegheny Valley		No Div.
50	Penna. Central	73½	Div. May 4 per ct.
100	Fort Wayne	100	Div. May 2½ per ct.
100	Cleveland & Pittsburg	100	Div. April 3 "
50	Connellsville	33½	No Div.
50	do (interest)	12½	"
50	Steubenville	10½	"
50	Charters	5	"
50	Hempfield	5	"
50	Ally & Manch ter	65	"
15	Birmingham	41½	"
50	Citizens	95	"
	GAS.		
50	Pittsburgh	80¾	Div. July $2.50
50	Allegheny	70	" May $1.00
25	Birmingham	71¾	" June 3 per ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.		
25	Lucesco	7¾	Div. Aug. 12 per ct.
10	North American	7⅝	" " "
10	Dalzell	9⅝	Div. Sept. 1 per ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	10½	Div. Sept. 2 per ct.
20	Columbia	8	Div. Sept. 5 per ct.
5	Iron City	—	
2	Horse Neck	1	
5	Stella	1	
5	Federal	1¾	
20	Acme	—	
5	Whitely Creek	—	
5	Fayette	2½	
5	Story	2¼	
4	Fleming & Blood farm	4¾	Div. Sept. 2 per ct.
10	Olmstead	—	
10	Rynd farm	—	
10	Phillips	—	
5	Phillips	6	
	Ohio Valley	15⅞	
	El Dorado	—	
	Cherry Run Central	1¾	
10	Lemsmore	10½	
10	Noble & Delamater	13	
5	Linden Oil Co	9	Div. Sept. 1 per ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
66	Plats. & Greenville	75	
50	Monganela Navigation	43	Div. July $2.50
	BONDS.		
	Allegheny County 6's, 20	Coupons Jan'y & July.	
	Pittsburgh 6's	79	do do do
	do 6's	87	do do do
	Allegheny City 6's	83	do do do
	do 6's	70	do do do
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	90	do do do
	do 2d mortg	100	do April and Oct.
	Connellsville R.R. 6's	83½	do Fe'y and Aug.
	Sterling R.R. 6's	75	
	Alt. & Bounty 6's	96¼	
	Pitt. tp. Bounty 6's	80	

MONDAY, Oct. 3.—P. M.

—Referring to our remarks upon the Connellsville Railroad yesterday, we would further say, on the authority of the chief officers of the Company, that the mortgage security of the $100,000 of Turtle Creek Division Bonds is *perfect*, and cannot be affected by any future turn in the Company's affairs. The original first mortgage held by the city of Baltimore to secure her million loan, and which covered the whole road, was, in 1858, expressly waived by an ordinance of her Councils so as to allow of a first lien upon the 10½ miles of the road from Pittsburgh to Turtle Creek. By the terms of this new mortgage this division of the road may be sold separately from the rest of the interest or principal of the Bonds in arrear, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may compete for it at a sale should time ever take place, which is not very likely, for this division of the road is the key to the whole line—the handle of the whip—and is now and must always be by far the most profitable section of the route—its share on the net revenue of the road being at this time considerably in excess of the interest of its $100,000 of bonds. As now advised of the real position of the matter, we do not see how even a "temporary suspension" of the interest on these bonds is to be apprehended. As to what the policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company might be in regard to the Turtle Creek Division and the Connellsville road, should it ever by possibility come into its hands, we expressed ourselves cautiously, as will be seen by reference to our article. The officers of the Connellsville road seem to think that the division would not be likely to be abandoned by the Pennsylvania Company if they ever got possession of it. The local trade on it is too valuable and it has too much the advantage of the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad in distance and grade not to make it a much prized "arm of the latter road. The "trestling" on it, of which we spoke, will be filled up, as a matter of course, before it becomes useful, and as several years will first elapse, this will be cheaply done by the usual means adopted in such cases, which are numerous up in the new railroads of the country.

We spoke of the Connellsville road as one of the "insolvent and non-dividend paying roads in our vicinity." We did not by this mean to intimate that it did not pay all its current obligations promptly. No railroad has better record in this respect. Its insolvency grows simply out of its inability to pay the interest on its million loan from the city of Baltimore. We are assured that this is not likely to embarrass the Company, as measures will be taken to protect it from the result of any proceedings against it for a receivership or otherwise by those most interested in preventing its passing into other hands than its present stockholders, and who will be prepared, so soon as the litigation we alluded to is decided favorably to their rights, to complete the work from Connellsville to Cumberland at the earliest possible day. We are informed that the gross revenue of the road between Pittsburgh and Uniontown this year will be upwards of $300,000, or nearly $100,000 in excess of that of last year, and that its business is steadily on the increase.

—There were but few sales at the Board to-day. U. S. 5-20s brought 103½; Allegheny Valley Railroad stock was sold at 10; Columbia oil stock at 7⅝; and Cherry Run Central 1¾. A good deal of inquiry was made for Acme. This company has been on the list ever since the organization of the Board without exciting any special attention. But to-day highly favorable reports has awakened it up, and it is now a "live thing"—promising big returns to investors.

—The Linden Oil Company announces a dividend of one per cent. out of the product of the last month. Its comparatively a new company, and promises higher figures to the stock owners.

—In Philadelphia, Coal Oil shares were remarkably active and steady in prices. Sales of Irving at 7¾; Mineral at 2¾; Rock at 4¾; Mechlintock at 6¾; Dalzell at 9½; and Noble and Delmater at 12¾. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Saturday says:—The Oil Basin Petroleum Company pays to-day its first monthly dividend of 2 per cent., and the stock has been placed in the Brokers' Board and represents a large original producing interest in both of the celebrated Buchanan Farms which has recently been organized into a company.

The "Rock" Oil Company has just declared a third monthly dividend of two per cent. (twenty cents per share) on the capital stock, payable October 10th, transfer books to be closed on the 4th.

—The New York *Herald* (Sunday edition) says: "The belief is now becoming general that the natural tendency of gold is downwards, and hence many of the speculators in trade and stocks are anticipating the result. The 'bears' on the Stock Exchange have been selling 'short' again freely, and in the general merchandise markets there is a strong disposition to press sales at a sacrifice; but buyers are very reluctant to purchase more than enough to supply their immediate necessities. The natural consequence of this state of things is great stagnation in trade and a drooping stock market. Meanwhile the favorable and steadily improving aspect of the military situation is operating powerfully to accelerate the fall of gold, which, in its turn, will exercise a corresponding influence upon prices for property of all descriptions.

—Mining Stocks, according to the Boston *Bulletin*, have been dull, heavy and lower, although there have been as many buyers as sellers, at the decline. They were about the first to feel the effect of the late panic, and it is thought that they stand a fair chance to be among the first benefitted by a speculative revival. There were not any sellers of Quincy, Pittsburgh or Central, which are mainly held for permanent investment; but there was more disposition both to sell and buy Fewatic, Franklin, National, Phœnix, Isle Royale, Huron, Copper Falls, Bay State, Minnesota, and Albany & Boston.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1864. }

BUSINESS.—The time has come when buyers have matters pretty much their own way. Yesterday the sales were large as compared with any day for some time past, still they did not reach 2,000 bbls. Prices gave way early in the day, and towards the close it was very dull. The receipts during the past three days amounted to 4,340 barrels. The river to Oil City is in fine navigable order. The last report from Oil City announces seven feet six inches, and rising. Oil that had been stored for some time will now be enabled to reach this market. The steamers Urlida and Petrolia No. 2, left for Oil City last evening. They will be followed by others. Our last reports from the wells says that $7.50 was the ruling price. The stock on hand is daily increasing. Prices yesterday touched 25c for crude. This is the lowest figure we have reported for a long time. The downward tendency of the New York Gold Market is given as the principal reason. We should not be astonished if the increasing receipts, together with the falling off of the demand, had not something to do with the rates. The sales yesterday was confined to crude. The nominal rates were 25@30c without and with packages. Some four lots were sold a shade above these figures, the former, however, were the closing figures.

CRUDE OIL.—The market contains an ample supply. Among the sales were 800 bbls at 27c, packages returned; 60 do at 27c; 45 do at 27c; 80 do at 26c, and 600 bbls at 25c. Also, sales of 150 bbls at packages included.

REFINED OIL.—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. Correct figures are not obtainable just at this time, but a few days will probably straighten up matters. A sale of 70 bbls Free Oil was made. The terms were withheld.

CASH RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER.

R Ashworth	614	Maxwell & Palmer	200
D Bushnell	122	Fisher Bro	370
Pennock, Ball & Co	252	Jas Gallagher	130
O C Brown	57	Meke'vey & Miller	1662
Kelly & Compton	80	Hoover & Mc'Cook	100
H H Collins	124	Jno Gallagher	200
R Dauver	100	W P Logan	110
Mal Shilling	200	Hoover & Mc'Cook	80
S E Pountney	142	J T Stockdale	166
Total			4,340

PER OHIO RIVER.

Hawley, Richardson & Co. 1

Imports of oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American Oil Co., 271 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Keating & Peunock, 90 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 144 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Forsythe, Bro. & Co., 57 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH PIG IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, October 4, 1864. }

We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Buyers and sellers are wide apart in their views, hence we are without our usual sales, but one thing is certain one or the other must give way before sales to any extent can be made, and in the absence of sales it would be impossible for us to give reliable quotations, and, therefore, we omit all speculations on the subject.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Oct. 4, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are waiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	5
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	5
2 to 6, by 1½ to 1½ inch	5
1½ to 1½ by 5½ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	5
2 to 6, by ¼ to 5-16 inch	5
½ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
½ to 1½, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2½ to 6 inch	9½
1½ and 1¾	9½
1½ and 2	10½
2½ and 3	10½
⅞ inch	12
¾ inch	17

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

1 to 2¼ inch	⅝
2¼ to 2½	⅝
2½ to 3 inch	9
3¼ to 4 inch	9½
4¼ and 5 inch	9½

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	8½
⅝ and ⅞ inch	9

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	9
⅝ and ⅞ inch	9½

SHEET.

No. 16 to 17	11
" 18 to 21	11½
" 22 to 26	11½
" 27	11½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 20 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Shins	9½
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ½ to 2½ inch	9
1½ by ⅝ and ¾ inch	9½
1½ by ⅞ and 1 inch	9½
1½ by ¼ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Junitas	16

NAILS.

	₱ Keg		₱ Keg
4d to 6d Nails, ₱ 12½		24 Fine	11 87½
8d and 9d	9 37½	20 do. Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	10 37½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	⅝ inch	11 88
8d	10 13	¾ inch	11 88
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
20d	9 63	1¾ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	10 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet Iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Glasgow Pig Iron Market.

SATURDAY, Sept. 10.

The market to-day was firm. No. 1 G M B, 58s 9d; warrants, 58s 1½d to 58s 6d; No. 3, G M B, 57s 3d to 57s 9d.

CARNEGY, DAVIDSON & CO'S PRICES OF PIG IRON.

	No 1	No 2	No 3	No 4	
Gartsherrie	68s 3d	63s 9d	63s 9d	67s 3d	on quay.
Blair					
Eglington	64s 3d	62s 9d	62s 9d	63s 9d	"
Shankfield					
Portland					

New York Wool Market.

The transactions of the week are insignificant, and probably smaller than at any corresponding period for many years. We only note sales of 5 bls fine Saxony Fleece at $1 03; 20,000 do at 82½, and 300,000 lbs coarse Valparaiso, which sold "on a manufacturer on private terms. We quote the range of domestic Wools at from 85c to $1 05, according to quality; fleece and pulled, which range is fully as low as the prices prevalent in remote Western sections of the country.—*Economist.*

Chicago Wool Market.

October 1.

Wool—Received 30,000 lbs. Shipped, 36,725 lbs. The market continues dull and inactive. With buyers, our present quotations are entirely nominal. We quote:

Fine light fleece ₱ lb	87@ 90
Medium fleece	85@ 87
Coarse fleece, ₱ lb	83@ 85
Factory tub washed ₱ lb	$1 00@1 05

Boston Wool Market.

The wool market continues dull and depressed, and most holders who have large stocks upon which they have decided to realize, are willing to submit to a material reduction.

It is impossible to effect large sales of wool just now unless at a decline of some 15@20c. from the highest rates current since the opening of the season. But there are not a few strong holders, who have such an abiding faith in the future of this commodity that they utterly refuse to offer their stocks upon the basis of this reduction, and prefer waiting till the exigencies of consumption shall have reduced the supply on the market. Their theory (and it is certainly a very plausible one) is, that this supply must fall considerably short of the requirements of manufacture; and, as it cannot be materially increased by importing the foreign staple under the present tariff, with gold above 150, the time must come, and that at no distant period of the season, when wool will be in demand at a good profit to sellers.

With gold at 175, they contend that the article is relatively worth $1 12, and that with foreign competition entirely out of the question, even at higher rates than those now current, wool can stand a considerable further decline in specie values and still hold its own, provided the sound financial basis and owners stand upon a sound financial basis and are not panic-stricken. It is true, as they aver, that the forced sales, which are now being made to a considerable extent, are no real criterion of the intrinsic value of the commodity; but in the absence of any other standard of value, it will hardly do, on the other hand, to adopt holders' views, in which buyers do not concur, as the infallible test. The diversity of opinion for it may be of *situation* only) among dealers themselves is such, that while some are willing to sell fine Western fleeces at 95c, others are not disposed to sell at all at $1 05, and are holding choice lots as high as $1 12@1 15.

One thing is very certain, viz, that the stocks of wool now on the Eastern markets cannot be replaced at present selling rates. To-day the staple can be bought in Ohio 3 to 5 cheaper for the same grades, than it can be had on the spot in the Western wool-growing States. We know this to be a fact, as we have lately seen reliable correspondence from professional buyers who are engaged in canvassing that section, which is conclusive to the point. Hence, in order to secure their usual supplies for trade wants, we go higher here or lower there. But as wool growers and their immediate agents hold the staff in their own hands, it is pretty evident that the equalizing process must finally turn out to be a leveling-up one.

The sales of domestic for the week are again very trifling, and this week has not reached over 150,000 lbs at a range of 90@$1 for fleece, and 1@1 10 for pulled. Included are 35,000 lbs fine Ohio fleece at $1; 30,000 lbs fair do do at 95c; 20,000 lbs do do at 90@92½c; a small lot Vermont do at 95c; 5,000 lbs tub-washed do at $1 17½c; 15,000 lbs extra pulled at $1 10, and lots of super do at $1 05@1 10. Foreign is very nearly out of little done, and rates are mostly nominal. We note sales of 55 bales Cape, ordinary, at 50c, and small lots of Mestiza at 56@60.—*Bulletin.*

Tellkampf & Kitching's October Wool Circular.

During the month of September the Wool trade was uncommonly quiet—less wool was disposed of than for a long while before or since previous. The two auctions which occurred on the 8th, of 800 bales Cape and 100,000 pounds fleece, and on the 22d, of 400,000 pounds fleece and some Cape and Mestizo wool, only increased the dullness. At the same time the favorable war news contributed to the heavy decline of the previous month, and this fact made the the prices of wool still more unsettled. As long as this suspense may last, our quotations are only nominal. There are holders who would sell even below our quotations, but the buyers will not operate in a very quiet market.

We have now a good selection of domestic fleece, which can be bought more advantageously than in July and August.

Foreign finer and medium wools have been remarkably quiet, and prices have declined with the prevailing gold. The stock has become larger and offers a good selection.

Foreign low wools for carpets and blankets are in tight stock, and a fair demand setting in in many quarters at the previously depressed prices.

During the month a cargo of about 1,000 bales Cape, also several hundred bales River Platte and Lama have been reshipped to the European markets.

The recent decline of prices in the English market is not yet sufficient to look to that quarter for some time to come, except a fall in gold should occur; and in the producing countries the advanced rates will only be brought to the right level by the foreign markets, after period of duliness and depressed prices.

IMPORTS OF WOOL INTO NEW YORK.

	Bales.	Lbs.
For the year 1862	80,000	37,347,513
For the year 1863	108,811	48,881,361
From December 23, 1863, to August 25, 1864	97,462	44,388,842
For three months ending Sept. 29, 1864	5,912	2,509,362

Boston Carpet Market.

Since our last we note some decided changes and mostly upon flat goods which were relatively much above other kinds of carpeting. We refer particularly to goods of the two-ply and ingrain kinds. There is a decided change such as we have advocated and in fact anticipated would take place if there had been no great decline in the premium of gold. It must also be acceptable to the trade as far as it goes, and in some degree increase sales; although we are of the opinion in this nominal state of the market few goods will be sold, and the consumer will look and call for lower prices still. Trade is very quiet. No large lots of goods moving. With so uncertain a market as regards all kinds of goods, we do not look for coming four months, and the comparatively large stocks of goods manufactured and in process of manufacture, would not be good policy for the manufacturers to suspend making, or at least a portion of their works, until some of the accumulated stocks were disposed of.—*Boston Journal.*

We quote Lowell and Hartfords at $1 90, 2 00, 2 50, 2 75. Roxbury Tapestries, $2 50; Brussels, $3 00; Velvets, $4 75. Bigelow Brussels, $3 50. Tapestry and Venetians, $2 @ 2 25. Three quarter yard, $ 75; Twilled do, do do, $2 00.

Oil Cloths—Folsom's, $1 05@1 07½; do 2-4s, 95@97½. Sanders, $1 05@1 07½; do 2-4s, 90@97½. Bailey's No. 4s, 80. New York, narrow cloths, $1 20@1 40. Sheets, medium, $2 00; heavy, $2 75.

Hemp Goods—Cheapest Chain, 45c; Twilled, 70c. New Matting 4-4 White Matting, 55c; odd lot lots, 50c; Gowgua do do do, 60@ 5-4 do do do do, 70c; Matting Checked, 65c; do Gowgua 4-4 do, 70c, 5-4 do do 90. &c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

New York Wholesale Market.

The wholesale market has been much excited during the past week.

The flour market has been much depressed. The large receipts and rapid decline in exchange and gold have caused a panic in the market. Prices are a dollar and a dollar and forty cents lower than last week. Family closed nominal at $11@14. Shipping brands are $8@9 50.

Wheat has also been much depressed, and has declined from twenty-five to thirty-three cents a bushel.

Corn is down from 3c to 4c, and closes quiet. Pork is firm, owing to the great reduction in stock; it closes at $43 25@43 38.

Beef has improved slightly, with a good demand for Government. It closes at $16@19 for plain Mess, and $19 50@21 for extra.

Rice is also dull and without any sales.

Coffee is entirely nominal with few transactions; there are no prices to be had. The stock in market is 172,638 bags, and 70,668 mats.

Sugars—There is no business doing, and prices are irregular. The amount in market is 18,000 hhds, 36,629 boxes, 76,942 bags 804 hogsheads Melado.

Molasses—Is steady. Dealers are unwilling to sell at a sacrifice, and but few sales have been made during the week. The stock in market is 13,413 hogsheads, and 2,905 barrels.

Whisky—Is firm at $1 70 for State and $1 77 for Western.

Cotton—Is dull, closing at $1 22@1 25 for middlings. Operations have been light during the week at the reduced prices.

Milwaukee Market.

October 1.

Flour—Dull and fully 25c lower.

Wheat—Receipts 20,000 bush. Market irregular and closing 2c lower. Sales this morning—25,000 bush No 2 spring in store at $1 38@1 40; 17,000 bush No 2 at $1 42@1 43. Sales on Change—77,000 bush No 1 spring in store at $1 53@1 55; 5,000 bush do, seller's option all next week, at $1 56@1 57; 2,000 bush do, buyers' option all next week, at $1 56; 2,000 bush do, seller's option all next week, at $1 55; 2,000 bush do, buyers' option till October 15th, at $1 57—the market closing 3 to 4c higher this evening. Sales since Change—36,000 bush at $1 56@1 60 for No. 1, and $1 48 for No 2 spring, and closed quiet at the Newhall House at $1 58@1 59 for No 1. Coarse grain entirely neglected and nominal.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Nimick & Co, 2 cars metal; J B Murphy, 5 bbls apples; L H Voight, 8 bbls potatoes; C C Baisley, 64 box cheese; J Herbert, 12 bbls apples; Schultz, Soon & Co, 10 box cheese; J P Pearson, 1 car lumber; J Patty, 1 do do; Hartman & Bro, 48 bbls rye flour, 22 do city mills do; De Lange & Co, 100 green hides.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—Ferson & Co, 179 bgs middlings; J Rhodes, 399 bbs barley; Arsenal, 467 bxs ammunition; J S Liggett, 1 car wheat; Gregg & C, 100 bbls flour; Graham & T, 100 do do; Climbsay, Jr, 100 do do.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O & B, 1 car iron.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

Per Emma Graham—Clarke & Co, 22 hds, 11 bx 1 case tobacco, 6 pgs mdz, 380 bls flour, 34 sks wool; Godfrey & Carling, 1 bx; Oyster, 12 pkgs; Head & Metzgar, 2 bbls eggs; H M Lyttle, 48 sks mill feed; Bradley, 2 stoves; C G Hussey & Co, 2 sheets copper; Graff, Bennett & Co, 9 bbls scrap iron; H Gardner, 200 bbls flour; Voegtlily & Kopp, 30 do and 100 sks feed; Simpson & Knox, 120 do; Harley, Richardson & Co, 112 bbls oil; Spang, Chalfant & Co, 2 pkgs; Fleming & Steel, 60 do; Owners, lot of sundries.

PIANOS.

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

NO. 83 FIFTH STREET,

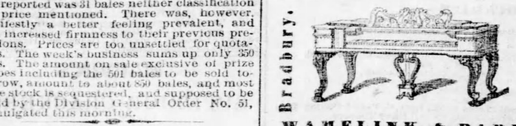
SOLE AGENTS FOR

Decker's Pianos.

BEST PIANOS IN AMERICA.

se7

Bradbury. Schomacker & Co.



WAHELINK & BARR,

No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,

Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal

PIANOS,

Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. fe24

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Fayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Revenue	Muhleman	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Fayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were about twelve feet water in the river and rising. The weather was changeable.

The steamers Urlida and Petrolia No. 2 left last evening for Oil City.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Revenue, Captain Muhleman. The clerks are Messrs. Sheets and Dunbar.

The well known packet Bertha, Capt. Van Hook, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE fine new steamer W. F. Curtiss, Captain Rowland, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

The new and favorite packet Wauanita, Capt. S. Shuman, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. She will have dispatch.

THE punctual steamer Emma Graham, Capt. Stull, leaves to-day at 4 p. m., for Zanesville and intermediate points. The clerks are Messrs. Hoge and Rowland.

THE Gallipolis and Portsmouth packet Jonas Powell, Captain Lee, leaves to-day for there and intermediate points. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE fine new steamer Guidon, Capt. Batchelor, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day. This boat was built expressly for commodations, and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. Mr. Whitaker, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE favorite passenger steamer Columbia Capt. R. J. Porter, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat was built expressly for this trade under the superintendence of Capt. Wm. Dean, a gentleman who has made boat building a steady business. She is certainly a model boat in every respect. Capt. Porter is an officer we take pleasure in recommending to our friends. The Columbia is already a favorite, and deservedly so. The clerks are Mr. F. B. Holmes, who will see that passengers are well cared for.

CINCINNATI.

Monday's *Commercial* says:

The river has risen 2 feet during the forty-eight hours ending last night. We learn by dispatches from Cynthiana, Ky., that Licking river was high and rising rapidly yesterday than it was during the recent freshet in that stream. The railroad bridge at Kimbrough's one mile south of Cynthiana, was swept away yesterday by the freshet. There is 8 feet hence to Louisville, and 5 feet in the canal. The Lower Ohio is rising, with 6 feet from Portland to Cairo. Tennessee is 18 inches in the Cumberland.

The Silver Cloud No. 2, William Butler, and Kate B. Porter, from Pittsburgh, Ontario, from St. Louis, and New York from Memphis, were among the arrivals. The Leni Leoti and Anna, departed for Pittsburgh.

The Leonora No. 2, from below, passed up for Pittsburgh on Saturday.

The Ontario reaches her Pittsburgh freight on the New York. The New York has 150 tons of captured cannon, ammunition, &c., from Vicksburgh for Pittsburgh.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press* of Saturday says:

The river was rising rather fast yesterday, with four feet eight inches water in the canal in the evening, by the mark.

The falls above here were two feet eight inches steamboat water down the Indian chute.

Business at the wharf yesterday was exceedingly dull, and very few shipments were made to any point, and the imports were remarkably light. The Tarascon came in from Henderson and all up Ohio, with quite a full trip of freight, but full of passengers, as usual.

Most of the fleet of light draught boats are lying up as fast as they come to port.

The Tennessee, though low, is at a fair navigable stage for light draught boats as far as Johnsonville.

Messrs. Bloomer, May & Co. of New Orleans, have purchased one-half of the Peerless from Messrs. Gibson, Barker, Hart & Cook, and Captain Frank Oakes, for $45,000.

EVANSVILLE.

The *Journal* of Saturday says:

Yesterday was one of the dull days, perhaps one of the dullest that has occurred this season. Navigation is suspended in the Cumberland, there being only about eighteen inches of water on Harpeth Shoals. There was not a boat of any magnitude at the landing yesterday, except those lying up here.

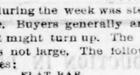
CAIRO.

CAIRO, September 30—EDS. COM.—The Robert Burns arrived at 3 o'clock, from Memphis. Had a few unimportant passengers and very little freight. No permits granted to shippers in consequence of M. Tonning, agent of the Treasury Department, being removed and another appointed in his place. We were fired into at the head of Island 14, only one shot striking the lower part of the pilot house. No one injured. S. PEPPARD.

RIVER PACKETS,

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

Regular Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Marietta and Bull Creek Packet.

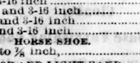


THE fine Steamer REVENUE, MUHLEMAN, Master, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m. Leave Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 a. m.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

For Beaver, Wellsville Steubenville, and Wheeling. Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

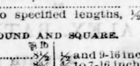


THE fine Passenger Steamer MARIETTA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves PITTSBURGH Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Gallipolis and Portsmouth Packet.

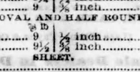


THE fine Steamer JONAS POWELL, Captain J. S. LEE, will leave Pittsburgh for the above and intermediate points every Tuesday, at 4 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.



The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. PETTY, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock a. m. The new and elegant steamer A. WM. COULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.